TAMIL NADU

POLICE JOURNAL

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1970

THE TAMIL NADU POLICE JOURNAL

The Service Journal of the Tamil Nadu Police Force

Issued under the authority of
the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

The Progressive Police Officer Cannot Afford
to be without it.

This Quarterly Review contains the *best* and *most reliable* information, on police matters. Nearly all its contents are written by serving Police Officers

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CONTENTS

include:

Notes on law with judicial decisions of importance to policemen,

Statistics of crime in the Tamil Nadu,

Accounts of serious crime, describing in detail police procedure and steps taken for detection,

Technical articles for policemen on criminal law, crime detection, *modus operandi*, frauds, new apparatus, photography, radio, etc.,

Instructional articles on the scientific detection of crime,

Articles on general subjects of interest to police and law enforcement officers as well as to the laymen, and

Articles on interesting and instructive police work from various forces in India and abroad.

The Tamil Nadu Police Journal is issued Quarterly in January, April, July and October.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Contributions should be typewritten with double spacing and should bear the name and address of the sender on the first page.

They should be addressed to the Editor, The Tamil Nadu Police Journal, Police Training College, Vellore, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, South India.

Suitable articles on any subject of educative value, or interest to the police, or which promote co-operation between the public and the police, are acceptable.

Items not acceptable for publication will not be returned.

NOTE

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Editor

R. KALIYAPPAN, B.A.

Assistant Editors

D. RADHAKRISHNAN

M. S. SRINIVASA RAO

T. V. MUTHAYYAN

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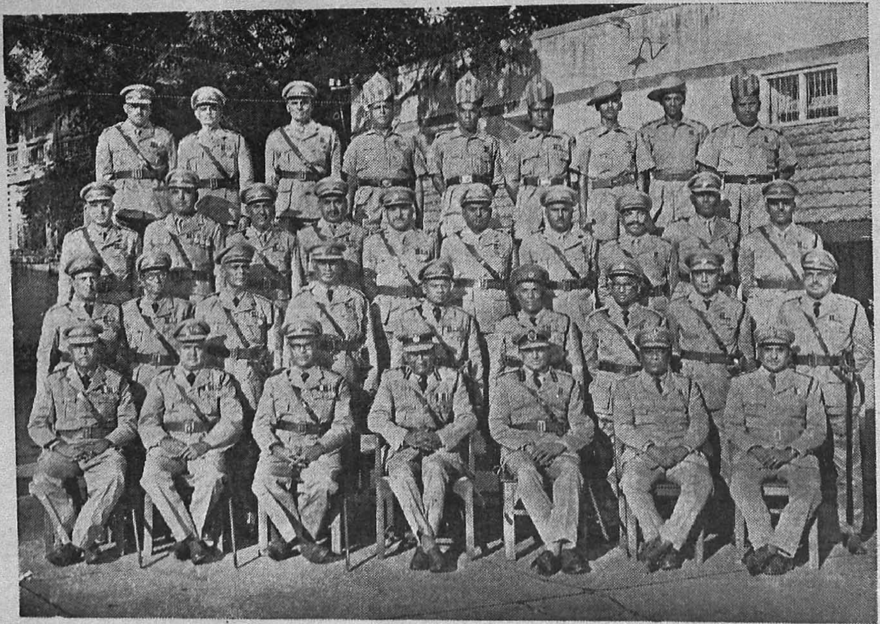
TAMIL NADU POLICE

MEDAL RECIPIENTS - 1969.



— Names overleaf

Sitting : Tvlgal. T. B. Nagarajan, D.S.P., P. N. Subramaniam, D.S.P. (Retd.),
(L to R) B. J. Karunakaran, A.D.S.P. (Retd.), R. M. Mahadevan, I.G.P., K. Radhakrishnan, Principal, P.T.C., A. Raphael, D.D.F., R. Nityanandam, D.F.O.

Standing First Row : Tvlgal. S. Ramaratnam, D S.P., R. S. Athikesavan, D.S.P.,
(L to R) K. M. Vasudevayya, D.S.P., S. S. Bhavanandam, D.S.P., S. Natarajan, D S.P., N. V. Arunagiri, D.S.P., V. B. Kanniappan, D.S.P., S. Vairavan, D.S.P., U. C. Ramanujam, Asst. Comd. I.A.,

Second Row : Tvlgal. M. Raghavan Nair, Inspr., M. Duraisingh Francis, Inspr., C. S. Kadirvelu, Inspr., T. Gangadaran, Inspr., S. Satyanarayana, Inspr., V. R. Ganapathi, Inspr., S. Mylswamy, Inspr., S. Sivadasan, Inspr., N. Vetrivel, R.I., A.R., A. Arunachalam, R.I.

Third Row : Tvlgal. D. Venkataswami, Subedar, S. Venkatachalam, S.I., M. Kaluva Thevan, S.I., V. Veerasami, H.C. 645, N. Balakrishnan, H.C. 558, T. S. Shanmugham, H. C. 2190, P. Gunalan, P. C. 1031, M. Rajavel, Ex. P.C. 1478 P. Vadamalaimuthu, P.C. 1005.

STATE POLICE MEDAL PARADE

5th December 1969—Rajarathinam Stadium, Madras

Speech of

SARDAR UJJAL SINGH,

Governor, Tamil Nadu.

For the fourth time during the tenure of my office in Tamil Nadu, I have great pleasure in meeting you all at this parade. I offer my congratulations to all the recipients of the Awards on their devoted and distinguished services. The parade has been impressive and I congratulate you on your smart turn-out.

The Tamil Nadu Police has maintained its reputation as an efficient organisation in the country. There were occasions during this year when the Police had a very trying time. The unprecedented crowds that gathered to mourn the sad demise of the late Chief Minister, Thiru Annadurai, in the City posed a challenge to the Police force. Agrarian and labour troubles in certain areas, by-elections and civic elections, all required the assistance of the Police. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Police rose equal to the occasion and discharged their duties creditably.

The volume of property crime up to the end of September 1969, recorded an increase of 5.8 per cent over the figure for the corresponding period of 1968. The increase is noticeable under 'murder for gain', 'house-breaking' and 'major and cattle thefts'. Although we can attribute this to the growing industrialisation and urbanisation, spurt in population, rise in prices of essential commodities and the unemployment problem, we cannot take shelter under these causes and be complacent, but should take vigorous steps to arrest this rising trend in the volume of crime.

Tamil Nadu has always held a pride of place in the whole of the country in regard to detection and I hope and trust this reputation will be maintained. The standard of detection should also be improved from time to time by adopting modern

techniques. The State continues to occupy a better position in the field of scientific investigation, criminology and forensic science. I am glad to find that degree-holders among Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors etc., are trained in batches in Diploma Course in criminology each year. This is bound to give appreciable results in detection techniques.

I wish to bring to your notice two noteworthy events which deserve special mention on this occasion. The Government are always anxious to recognise and reward the good work done by the Police. The Government have recently instituted a new Award styled and designated "The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal" for gallantry/outstanding devotion to duty, to the members of the State Police force up to and inclusive of the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and also to the members of the Madras Fire Services up to and inclusive of Divisional Fire Officers. The Award of medals carries with it lump-sum grants. I am glad to note that this year 22 officers and men received the Awards under the new scheme. I am sure the institution of this new Award Scheme will serve as an incentive to the Police to discharge their duties efficiently and to the satisfaction of the public.

The other event which requires special mention now is the appointment of a Police Commission. The Police force of Tamil Nadu have reason to be happy and grateful to the Government for the appointment of the Commission. I do hope the Commission will examine all aspects of the service conditions of the State Police Force and make suitable recommendations for the consideration of the Government

There is really no special need for me to point out the need for constant vigilance on the part of the Police The Police have to put duty before any other thing and work with dedicated fervour. The enforcement of law can never be compromised and the Police have to do their duty without fear or favour.

I am happy to note that Police-Public relations were well maintained. The public should regard the Police as their

friends and protectors and the Police should regard themselves as servants of the people and should deal with all situations in a detached way having in mind always the question of successful enforcement of law.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the Tamil Nadu State Police Families Welfare Organisation has been doing excellent work. It is gratifying that the wives of senior Police Officers have chalked out a programme of visits to the various police lines in the City, interesting themselves particularly in health, sanitation, family planning, etc.

The traffic in the City is increasing at a rapid rate and with it the accidents also are showing an upward trend. All road-users are expected to abide by the traffic laws and regulations whether there is a policeman present at the traffic point or not If all road-users are traffic-conscious, accidents can be reduced considerably. It is a matter for some concern that the proportion of road accidents in Madras is fairly high. A highly trained and vigilant Traffic Police will greatly help in reducing the number of accidents.

I am glad to note that the Police are actively promoting traffic engineering projects and also educating the public by regular propaganda on the proper use of roads. A considerable stress was reported to have been laid on the need for opening driving schools and imparting proper driving lessons at the Second International Symposium on Traffic Education held at Naples in June this year. In France, instructions and tests in driving schools are said to be of a high standard and are almost equivalent to a course in a University. I personally think that this subject should receive close attention of the Department, and if something could be done here on similar lines, I am quite sure that it will help in reducing traffic accidents.

I would like to congratulate the Tamil Nadu Police for their achievements in the Fourteenth All India Police Duty Meet held in Srinagar. They have won as many as 5 gold, 12 silver and 7 bronze medals besides winning 8 trophies. This is a very

creditable record. These trophies, I am glad to note, include the Championship Shields for the first and third places in Scientific Aids, which is a record performance. Earlier, the Police have participated in the Eighteenth All India Police Games held at Tekanpur. I wish you more and more successes in the years to come.

Let me once again stress that our progress in all directions as a nation depends upon the public cultivating a sense of respects for the rule of law. Stable administration and peaceful conditions are necessary for the promotion of industry, agriculture and all-round development of the country. The Police force as the custodian of law and order have an important role to play in this respect. The Police should always inspire confidence in the public mind and the public, on their part, should extend its co-operation to the Police in detecting crime and in putting down anti-social elements.

I am indeed very happy to meet you all in this Parade and you have my best wishes in the performance of your responsible duties.

மாநில ஆளுநர்

திரு. சர்தார் உஜ்ஜல் சிங் அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய உரை

(தமிழாக்கம்)

தமிழ்நாடு காவல்துறை அதிகாரிகளே, காவலர்களே :—

தமிழ்நாட்டில் என்னுடைய பதவிக் காலத்தில் நான்காவது முறையாக உங்கள் அனைவரையும் இந்த அணிவகுப்பில் சந்திக்கும் வாய்ப்பு பெற்றமைக்கு பெருமகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். விருது பெற்ற அனைவருக்கும் அவர்களது சிறப்புமிகு கடமைப் பற்றுள்ள சேவைக்காக எனது பாராட்டுகளை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். மணங்கவர் சீரிய அணிவகுப்புக்காக உங்களை பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

தமிழ்நாடு போலீசார், நாட்டிலேயே திறமைமிக்கவர் என்ற பெருமையை நிலைநிறுத்தியிருக்கிருர்கள். இந்த ஆணடில் போலீசார் மிகக் கடுஞ் சோதனை நிறைந்த சந்தர்ப்பங்களை சந்திக்க நேரிட்டது காலஞ்சென்ற முதலமைச்சர் உயர்திரு அணுதுரை அவர்களின் துயர்மிகு மறைவின் இறுதிச்சடஙகில பங்குபெற வந்த இதுவரை கண்டிராத மாபெரும் மக்கள் வெள்ளத்தை சமாளிப்பது போலீசாருக்கு ஒரு சவாலாக விளங்கிற்று. சில இடங்களில் உழவர்கள் மற்றும் தொழிலாளிகள் போராட்டங்கள, இடைத் தேர்தல்கள் மற்றும் உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றத் தேர்தலகள், இவை அனைத்துக்கும் போலீசார் உதவி தேவைப்பட்டது. போலீசார் நிலைமைக்கு ஏற்பத் திறம்பட செயலாற்றி பணிபுரிந்தது மன நிறைவை அளிக்கிறது

சொத்துகள் சம்பந்தமான குற்றங்கள் 1969 செப்டம்பர் முடிய சென்ற ஆண்டு இதே காலத்தின் தொகையைவிட — 5 8 சதவிகிதம் அதிகரித்துள்ளது இந்த அதிகரிப்பு — "பொருளுக்காக கொலை, கன்னக்களவு, பெருந்திருட்டுகள், மற்றும் கால்நடைத் திருட்டுகள" — இத்தலைப்புகளில காணப்படுகின்றது. இதற்கு காரணமாக — தொழில் பெருக்கம், நகர்ப்புற வளர்ச்சி, மக்கள் தொகை அதிகரிப்பு, அவசியப் பண்டஙகளின் விலைவாசி உயர்வு, வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் — இவைகளைக் கூறலாமாயினும், அவற்றைக் காரணம் காட்டி அதன் நிழலில் நாம் வாளாவிருக்க முடியாது. உயர்ந்து வரும் குற்றங்களின் போக்கைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்த தீவிர நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்க வேண்டும்.

தமிழ்நாடு எப்போதுமே குற்றக் கண்டுபிடிப்பில், நாட்டிலேயே சிறப்பிடம் பெற்றிருக்கிறது இதனைத் தொடர்ந்து நிலைநிறுத்துவீர்கள் என நம்புகிறேன் நவீன முறைகளைக் கையாண்டு, அவ்வப்போது, குற்றக் கண்டுபிடிப்பின் தரம் உயர்த்தப்பட வேண்டும் விஞ்ஞான ரீதியில் புலன் விசாரணை, குற்ற இயல், சட்டம்சார்ந்த மருத்துவ இயல — இவற்றில் இம்மாநிலம் ஒரு நல்ல இடத்தை தொடர்ந்து வகித்து வருகிறது. பட்டதாரிகளான ஆய்வாளர்கள், உதவி ஆய்வாளர்கள், குற்ற இயல சம்பந்தமான "டிப்ளோமா" பயிற்சிக்கு பயிற்றுவிக்கப்படுகிருர்கள என்பது கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். கண்டுபிடிப்பு முறைகளில் போற்றத்தகு பலனை இது கட்டாயம் கொடுக்கும்

இந்த நேரத்தில், குறிப்பிடத்தக்க இரு சிறப்பு நிகழ்ச்சிகளை உங்கள் கவனத்திற்கு கொணர விரும்புகிறேன். அரசு எப்போதும்

போலீசாருடைய நற்பணியினை பாராட்டிப் பரிசீலிக்க ஆவலாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த அரசு சமீபததில — தீரச் செயலுககாகவும், மற்றும் சிறப்புமிகு கடமைப்பற்றுடன் ஆற்றும பணிக்காகவும் — தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சரின் போலீஸ் பதக்கம் என்ற விருதை, போலீஸ் துறையில உதவிக கண்காணிப்பாளர் அந்தஸ்து வரையிலும், தீயணைப்புப படைப்பிரிவின வட்டார தீயணைப்பு அதிகாரி அந்தஸ்து வரையிலும் வழங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்துள்ளது. இவ்விருது பதக்கங்களுடன ஒரு கணிசமான ரொக்கத் தொகையும் அளிக்கபபடுகின்றது இப்புதிய ஏற்பாட்டின்படி, இவவாண்டு 22 அதிகாரிகள இவ்விருதுகளை பெற்றது கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சியடை கிறேன. இப்புதிய விருதளிப்பு ஏற்பாடு போலீசார், மக்கள திருப்தி யுறும் வகையில திறமையுடன் பணியாற்ற ஊக்கமளிக்கும் என்று உறுதியாக நமபுகிறேன.

இங்கு சிறப்பாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டிய இன்னொரு விஷயம, போலீஸ் கமிஷன் ஒன்று அமைக்கபபட்டிருப்பதாகும். தமிழ்நாடு காவல் துறைப் படையினர் இமமாதிரி ஒரு கமிஷன் அமைக்கபபட்டமைககு நன்றியுடன் மகிழ்ச்சியுற வேண்டும். இக் கமிஷன் போலீசாரின பலவேறு துறை கடமைகளையும். வேலை நிலைமைகளையும கருத்தில் கொண்டு. அதற்குத் தக்க பரிந்துரைகளை அரசுக்கு வழஙகுமென நம்புகிறேன்.

போலீசாரின் தொடர்ந்த உஷார் கண்காணிப்பு அவசியம் என்பதை நான் வலியுறுத்தத் தேவையில்லை. போலீசார் மற்றெதையும் விட, கடமையை முன்வைதது, தொண்டு மனப்பான்மை யுடன் செயல்படவேண்டும. சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதில் எப் போதும் சமரசம் எனபது இயலாது. காய்தல், உவத்தலின்றி தம் கடமையாற்ற வேணடும்.

போலீசார் — பொதுமக்கள் தொடர்பு நன்கு நிலைநிறுத்தப் பட்டது கணடு மகிழ்கிறேன் பொதுமக்கள், போலீசாரை தங்கள் நண்பர்களாகவும், காப்பாளர்களாகவும் மதிக்க வேண்டும். போலீ சாரும், தஙகளை மககளின ஊழியர்கள் எனக் கருதி எச்சநதர்ப்பத்தி லும் சட்டத்தை அமுல் செய்வதில் சார்பற்ற வகையில் செயல் படுவதை மனதில கொள்ள வேண்டும.

தமிழ்நாடு போலீசார் குடும்ப நல இயக்கம மிகச சிறந்த பணி யாற்றி வருவது மன நிறைவை அளிககிறது. உயர் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளின மனைவிமார்கள், காவலர் குடியிருப்பு இல்லங்களுக்கு

சென்று, குறிப்பாக அவர் தம் உடல் நலம், சுகாதாரம், குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு முதலியவற்றில் ஈடுபட திட்டம் வகுத்திருப்பது போற்றத் தக்கது

நகரத்தில் போக்குவரத்து உயர்விகிதத்தில் அதிகரித்துள்ளது அது போளறே விபத்துகளும் உயர்வுக குறியைக் காட்டுகினறன சாலைகளை உபயோகிப்போர் அனைவரும், போக்குவரத்து சட்டங்களை, விதிமுறைகளுக்குட்பட்டு — போக்குவரத்து முனையில் காவலர் இருப்பினும் சரி, இலலாவிட்டாலும் சரி — சரிவர நடப்பர் என எதிர் பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. சாலைகளை உபயோகிப்போர் அனைவரும் போக்குவரத்து முறை கவனம் மிக்கவர்களாயின், விபத்துகள் வெகுவாக குறைந்து விட முடியும சென்னையில் சாலை விபத்துகளின உயர் விகிதம் சற்றுக் கவலையளிப்பதாயிருககிறது மிக நன்கு பயிற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட, கண்காணிப்பு மிகுந்த போக்குவரத்துக் காவலர், விபத்துகளின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் குறைக்க உதவ முடியும்.

போலீசார் போக்குவரத்து பொறியியல் திட்டங்களை தீவிரமாக ஊக்குவித்தும, முறையான பிரச்சாரம் மூலம் பொதுமககளுக்கு சாலை உபயோகிப்பு பற்றி அறிவூட்டியும் வருவது கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சியுறுகிறேன இவ்வாண்டு ஜூலைத் திங்களில் நேபிள்ஸ் நகரில் நடைபெற்ற இரண்டாவது அனைத்துநாடுகளின போக்குவரத்து கல்வி முறைக் கருத்தரங்கில் ஓட்டும் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் நிறுவி, முறையாக ஓட்டுவதறகு பாடங்கள அளிப்பது பற்றி வலியுறுத்தப்பட்டதாக தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது. பிரான்ஸ் நாட்டில் ஓட்டும் பயிற்சி பளளிகளில் பாடங்களும, தேர்வுகளும், ஒரு பலகலைக் கழகப் பயிற்சி முறைக்கு சமமாக இருக்கின்றன இந்த விஷயம இலாகாவின் நேர்முக கவனம பெறவேண்டுமென்று நான், எனனைப் பொறுத்த வரையில கருதுகிறேன். மேற்கண்ட முறையில் ஏதேனும் இஙகேயும செய்யப்பட்டால், சாலை விபத்துக்களைக் குறைகக அவை பெரிதும உதவும என உறுதியாக நம்புகிறேன்.

ஸ்ரீநகரில் நடைபெற்ற அனைத்திந்திய காவல துறை கடமைப் போட்டியில் தமிழ்நாடு போலீசாரின சீரிய வெற்றிகளுக்காக என் பாராட்டுகளை தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்கள, 5 தஙகப் பதககங்கள், 12 வெள்ளிப் பதக்கங்கள, 7 வெண்கலப் பதககஙகள, இவை தவிர மேலும் 8 பரிசுகளையும வென்று வந்திருக்கினறனர் அததுடன, விஞ்ஞான உதவியில், முதல் மற்றும மூனறும் இடததிற கான "சாமபியன் ஷிப்" கேடயமும வெனறது ஒரு சிறபபு மிகு

சாதனை எனப் பாராட்டி மகிழ்வுறுகிறேன். அதற்கும் முன்னதாக, போலீசார் தேகன்பூரில் நடைபெற்ற 18-வது அனைத்திந்திய போலீஸ் விளையாட்டு விழாவிலும் பங்கேற்றனர். வரும் ஆண்டுகளில் மேலும் வெற்றிகளைப் பெற வாழ்த்துகிறேன்.

நாம் ஒரு நாடாக எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற, மக்களிடம் சட்ட ஆட்சிக்கு மதிப்பளிக்கும் பண்பு வளர்க்கப்படுவதைப் பொறுத்தது என்பதை இங்கு மீண்டும் வலியுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாயம், மற்றும் தொழில்கள் வளம் பெற -- பொதுவாக எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் நாடு வளர்ச்சியுற, நிலையான நிர்வாகமும், அமைதி யான சூழ்நிலையும் மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். சட்டம் - ஒழுங்கு பாது காவலர்கள் என்ற முறையில் போலீசாருக்கு இதில முக்கிய பங்குண்டு. போலீசார், பொதுமக்கள் மனத்தில் நம்பிக்கையூட்ட வேண்டும்; பொதுமக்களும், குற்றங்கள் கண்டுபிடித்தல், சமூக விரோத சக்திகளை அடக்குதல் — இவற்றுக்கு போலீசாருக்கு உறு துணையாக ஒத்துழைப்பை நல்கவேண்டும்.

இந்த அணிவகுப்பில் உங்கள் அனைவரையும் சந்திக்கும் வாய்ப்புப் பெற்றமைக்கு உண்மையிலேயே நான் பெரிதும் மகிழ்ச்சி யடைகிறேன்.

பொறுப்பு மிக்க பணிகளை நீங்கள் ஆற்றுவதற்கு என் நல் வாழ்த்துக்கள் உரித்தாகுக.

Informal chat of I. G. P. with Press Representatives at Chief Office on 31–3–70. Post of P. R. O. of the rank of A. I. G. was recently created.

The I. G. P., Commissioner of Police and the Public Relations Officer, (AIG II), are seen chating with the Press Representatives.

I. G. P. at an angle and Thiru Krishnaraj (AIG) facing camera.

The Press Reporters in full view discussing with the I. G. P.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR POLICEMEN

By

Shri M. L. CHANDRASEKHAR
D. I. G. P. N. R., Belgaum

THE Policeman is always in danger, though we are all within a span of death at all times he is closer to it than the vast majority of his fellow citizens. He feels insecured as compared to other civilian occupations. He is the lowest paid, his conditions of service are the most miserable and has no weekly holidays and has no time limit for his work. Being on duty all the 24 hours a day in all weather, Policemen start exhibiting fatigue and low morale. Their family life is disrupted, their health goes down and no doubt in the long run, quite a few amongst them turn out to be social misfits. What is more, in the performance of his functions, he is faced with mob violence, border clashes, uncharitable, irresponsible and hostile public criticism. This exposure of the Policemen to so much of risk and danger must stop. They cannot be confronted with all the circumstances still expect devotion, courage, bravery, loyalty and service. Certain amount of social security to the services is absolutely needed.

1. The main purpose of Social Security is insurance against interruption and destruction of earning power and for special expenditure arising out of birth, marriage and death, so that the protection afforded in any contingency may be reasonably adequate not only must the rate of the benefit meet some standard of adequacy but the benefit itself must be payable as long as the loss resulting from the contingency persists and be available whenever the contingency occurs, subject only to such limitations of rate and availability as are necessary to prevent substantial afuse on the part of claimants who are beneficiaries.

With kind permission of the Editor, The Dharwar District Police Benevolent Fund Souvenir — 1970.

2. In the event of any victim of senseless fury rendering the Policeman injured, decapacitated or killed, the reward paid to him or the family by the Government is too meagre. The amount of sympathy from the public is nil and he is soon forgotten. The lot of the Policeman is pitiable and needs immediate redress. Being members of the disciplined force, they even lose certain liberty and civil rights of demanding in an organised way. Strikes or tendencies to demand better amenities in line with other industrial or any organization is prohibited. In an armed unit and in an essential service such a demand or a request in an effective way bears the ugly label of mutiny and in an emergency considered as a very grave crime.

3. Public are always highly critical in their attitude towards the Police. Unlike U. K. the public are not trained in speaking well of the Police Unfortunately we have a legacy of the British who used the Police as their tool in maintaining Law and Order to suit their own end. That prejudice unfortunately has not been forgotten by the public. In Britain the public are made to believe that their Police is the boss. We have not reached such a stage and we are sure such a day will come when we are assured of the confidence of the public because the old prejudice is being slowly forgotten.

4. Under-payment, over work, lack of amenities, public hostility are not being amply compensated. This has not been the case in countries like U S. and U.K. Weekly two holidays are given to compensate extra working hours. It is even said of Policeman, their wives and children watch neighbour families going out together on Sundays and wish they could do the same. The Policeman cannot be treated on par with the other civil services while drawing up the compensation formula. He deserves to be treated on a different footing and altogether special conditions under which the Policeman has to work will have to be kept in view. The draw-backs and set-backs in respect of the Policeman are plenty. He has restricted personal liberty. He very often feels a sense of segregation. He and the family though they are in it, still feel out of it.

The above enumerated facts regarding the feeling of helplessness and insecurity on behalf of the Police service cause deep concern. As Police being a vital service, the dire need to take effective steps to redress and ensure security, cannot be treated so very lightly too. No doubt there have been efforts of self help mostly by the service personnel themselves by way of voluntary welfare measures. Such a relief is not only inadequate but very meagre. If neglected it is sure to affect the morale of the service and indirectly society itself.

5. Society as a whole owns an obligation of least or minimum welfare of its members to provide protection against risk and individuals Even for a country or a community, the welfare of any service more so in respect of an essential service, should be a matter of primary importance for an employer, and it is of vital importance in a force as its welfare affects to a degree its morale. To combat these security risks an individual is too powerless. Hence social security Schemes have been designed particularly to afford protection towards disease, unemployment etc., by way of social insurance and social assistance. Social assistance is an unilateral obligation of society financed entirely by the State. The social insurance confers benefit in return for constitution. It is an effort to pool the risks of insecurity. The special features of modern Social security systems are universality of coverage.

6. UK: In Great Britain under the Beveridge plan, a comprehensive Social Security plan, which gives the British a freedom from want, is prepared. It provides Security against all contingencies from birth till his last days.

7. USA: In United States it provides for old age survivors and disability insurance. The Policemen are covered under their own separate retirement systems. Federal grants are given to states for health services as also for care of homeless, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquents.

8. IN INDIA: An immediate need for such a comprehensive Social Security plan is a dire necessity in view of the poverty, poor health, education and unemployment. But a

nation-wide plan may not be possible in view of the limited resources and low per capita income However, a small beginning has been made in this direction by the country.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme is the first experiment. Even this covers hardly 2% of the population. It provides for sickness benefits and even that for a limited period and not provided for prolonged sickness. Attention has not been paid to unemployment. Certain compensation for lay-off and retrenchment is done which cannot be claimed as unemployment insurance.

Advanced countries like U. K. and US have provided enough Social security measures not only to the police but to the community as such — even that after a lot of effort and thinking which has passed several years. Conditions in our country particularly considering the lot of the Policeman specially in view of the nature of the work of the services which is highly risky, differ. In view of this insecurity of his work he needs greater social security which prompts him to work with great confidence if he is backed by concrete social security measures. The Policeman should feel secure that in case of any mishap his family will not be left on their own. I have offered the suggestions :—

(a) Policemen who belong to the essential Services should be treated on a different footing than the other Civil Services — on par with the Defence personnel who are another service who confront the same amount of personal risk. Death is same-whether the soldier dies on duty or the Policeman dies on duty, the risk and danger they face are the same. On the borders of Pakistan and China, the Civil administration is being manned by policemen who are exposed to so much of risk. Similar security measures and aids as afforded to Defence-personnel are to be repeated to Police.

(b) At present for the Provident Fund contribution the State does not make equal amount of contribution. The same could be done to afford additional security.

(c) After retirement employment chances are greater as there are a number of agencies to look after the Defence personnel. The Policeman getting re-employed in industrial and other institutions are rare than the Defence. Suggest retired Police Officers or Pensioners' Association for betterment.

(d) The Policemen are entitled for medical aid. It is restricted to certain ordinary medicines of a particular type only. It should be left entirely to the expert who should be left the discretion to administer any special drug which should be reimbursed. It does not cover prolonged illness, benefits should be extended.

(e) Provision should be made to compensate the Government holidays which Policemen have to forego because of duty—benefit should be given by compensating extra holidays and paid. He should be treated on a special footing as he has no association to agitate and create a forum to ventilate the grievances. Hence additional social security to be provided to the Police personnel by disability grants, provident fund, educational assistance, medical benefits and lastly the grant of land on par with the defence personnel.

Scheme could be implemented at the District level by a Committee by having the SP as the Convenor as departmental Officers could look into the proper implementation. At the State level IGP as the head of the organization with the assistance of his AIG could implement the scheme.

As regards finances are concerned, in a poor country like this self help being difficult, Government should finance.

STUDENT UNREST
(Part - I)

By

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I. General: Universal Issues:

STUDENT unrest has become a widespread and almost universal phenomenon in the post-war world. Contiuned agitations with occasional violent outbursts, have occurred in U.K., U.S.A., France, Japan, Germany East and West, Poland, Yugoslavia and Indonesia. In Vietnam, North and South, it is happening all the time and to some extent, so too in India.

It can hardly be said that there is any visible link connecting these upsurges of students in different countries. But students in all countries keep themselves informed of such movements in other countries and derive inspiration from them. It was said that the Orissa student agitation which set the pattern for such movements in India was based on the Vietnam and Indonesia student agitations. And the anti-Hindi agitation of Tamil Nadu though basically spontaneous, also took inspiration from all these, at least in the conduct of it.

Many of the students are not really believers in violence. Their common bond, says Sulzenberger, is "action for action's sake". They are opposed to the existing establishment, and the growing technological dominance over life in general. They question "the inevitability of the established and well known 'isms' and the viability of the present political system." Their collective psyche actually tends towards some kind of anarchism, which arises out of a state in which old values of 'religion and morals have been jettisoned and new and worthwhile values have not yet taken their place

Also, there is always an unseen barrier between two successive generations; which both sides find it difficult to traverse. Youth considers the priorities of the older generation wrong and unjust, and its current ideals unsatisfactory. In many countries, in most contexts, there is complete absence of communication. It is said that graduates in the U.S.A., "insist that there is a need to fight injustices at home, not to 'shoot peasants in Vietnam'.

Their teachers have been many. They tend to believe in Rousseau's "Man was born free, and everywhere he is in chains." The Paris students have inherited scepticism and love of freedom from Voltaire and the "philosophers" of the eighteenth century. The words of the poet Paul Claudet, "Youth is not made for pleasure but for heroism", strike a responsive chord in today's students in Paris and elsewhere. They accept Regis Debray's creed, "Insurrectional activity is today the number one political activity". Germany has provided many systematic philosophers of radicalism. Karl Marx, in his earlier writings, spoke of alienation, equality and justice, and expressed himself unequivocally against private property. All this appeals to youth, even those who are no lovers of the regimes of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, which now profess the Marxian faith.

The students are romantically attached to ideals of freedom from constraint, truth and honesty, "justice above the need for order, social welfare above personal creature comforts, compassion above coercion, people above institutions" and one may add, conscience above obedience and participation above exclusiveness. They have an open-mindedness that the conditioning of the orthodox university system denies to the academic. But to solve a problem one needs more than that done ; one must, surely, employ experience, knowledge and intelligence, too. Therefore, it is arguable that the students, though aiming to find a perfect solution to the present un-coordinated situation resulting from the breakdown of orthodoxy, may end up with an answer, which is not necessarily going to be better in the long run.

There is, at the core of the unrest and indeed at the centre of most of the imbalance in modern professional society, an important issue that has been largely ignored. I refer to the absence of correlation between the educational approach and the professional performance expected of the student when finally qualified—a qualification gap or a dischotomy between the way in which students are educated and the performance expected of them in professional life. Even worse than this, is the fact that there is no machinery for ensuring that this could be amended—and no consciousness even of the deficiency, in the first place.

The present scope of material within a syllabus has been determined largely by the changes of attitude and instinct within the university teaching profession, rather than by any conscious attempt to fit students for a successful career. And the list of subjects learned has remarkably little to do with creative ability, which is one of the fundamental pre-requisites of science. As a result we produce qualified students who have been through quite an arbitrary process of selection. If they turn out to be good scientists, it is no more than a fortunate coincidence. This is surely why there is such widespread dis-illusionment among the student population and why they feel—rightly too—that much of our university establishment is outdated and useless.

One reason for the poor standards in the universities is said to be the general fall in the quality of university teachers. There is no means whatever of sifting the good lecturer from the bad and there is no diagnostic machinery for their examination in realistic terms As a result the most imperceptive and abstruse lecturers remain for scores of years in office, while the students in their charge have to grin and bear it and, in many cases, fail in the examinations as a direct result. Is it not incredible that, when the lecturer is at the core of university education, there is no machinery at all for training them to lecture? No qualification to delineate the good lecturer from the bad? No selection procedure to decide whether a man is fit to be

entrusted with the enormous responsibility of moulding the minds of his students? – and most of all, no fee-back machinery to decide whether he is doing his job effectively?

There is therefore, a crying need to apply a fresh approach to scientific education in the universities. We need for the first time to analyse the criteria which the student will need to perform his job when he is qualified and when to decide how the gap between qualifications as they are, and as they ought to be, should be narrowed. Side by side we have also to take concerted measures to improve the standard of teachers. Only then will the student body be satisfied that instead of being fitted for an idealised, hypothetical pie-in-the-sky career that does not exist in practice, he is going to be taught how to be a scientist; how to analyse, how to think, how to lecture and how to train others. Only then will science, once again, become acceptable and come into its own—and only then will the student unrest begin to die down in this field at least.

A spectre is haunting Europe and Asia–the spectre of student power. Each outbreak in any country contains the seeds of another elsewhere, as students gain courage from the success and audacity of their foreign brethren and learn from their mistakes. Even if issues are not duplicated the methods are copied. With each outbreak, the students raise their objectives and widen their horizons. In recent times, there are also many and multiplying contacts between students in different countries; exchange of information and techniques, gestures of solidarity, sometimes even active assistance. But the student revolt is not an international conspiracy. It is spontaneous and systematic t the same time. Spontaneous, because these young men and women do not need to be persuaded, organised or regimented by anyone into doing what they are doing; systematic, because they are inspired by common attitudes, grievances, disgusts and doctrines, which leap across the frontiers.

In Britain, for instance, there is a stagnant economy in which university students are told that horror weapons have to

be developed in the cause of the export trade. No wonder young people start wondering if there is no other choice. In Paris, they were in fact, beginning to find one. It is not surprising that the French, who are given more to political thought than any other nation should have a unique contribution to make to the student phenomenon. When the students in Prague, Warsaw, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, the United States, and even in Britain, commenced to move forward how could France-above all Paris–lag behind? Had the French, buried for a decade in paternalism and apathy, lost their taste for debating on the way in which society should be organised, and their capacity to suggest fresh solutions? Paris therefore came up with the answer.

But the desperate debate was underpinned by a powerful thread of logic, which has transformed the French movement from a student revolt into a political event. Most of us, all along, have missed the real significance of the students' demands, partly through blindness, partly because they were not clearly articulated. Yes, we say, we agree you have a right to reforms in your universities, to greater control in their direction and a definite say in their curricula; but what has this to do with more general political action? Why don't you stick to your own business? It has taken the French to get the argument across, and one doubts if even they could have done it without the leadership of Cohn–Bendit. This jovial young "Robespierre", with his flaming redhair and piercing blue eyes, had the true revolutionary's gift of combining a philosophy which can be reasoned, slogans which can be shouted, and a mad-dog taste for taking positions by frontal assault When he spoke, men listened; where he led, they followed He made the impossible become possible simply by doing it. And not just a Fourth Republic Government, hanging on to a trembling majority in the Assembly, but the arrogant and authoritarian Gaullist State, armed to the teeth with statutory powers and the physical apparatus of repression was shaken. It was at this point that the student movement of Paris passed into the main stream of politics, indeed of history.

The events in Paris began when five youths were arrested for planting bombs in a number of American-owned offices; this gave the student revolutionaries the pretext they needed to mobilise the campus. It has been so every-where. Whenever the police were called in, to restore order at an American University, the student body had immediately, reacted and consolidated in opposition to them. There is no situation which the revolutionaries welcome more. Does it follow then, that the police ought never to intervene, that the authorities should make limitless concessions rather than allow a confrontation to develop ? It does not, because there is no end to this process except total surrender As De Tocqueville said, revolutionary movements 'grow by what they gain.' A line has therefore to be drawn somewhere.

Student revolutions everywhere are based on the philosophy that (1) An epoch has come to an end (2) Action constitutes the political vanguard and (3) communication is more or less undesirable, in view of the corruption of the present holders of office. In practice, most student movements proceed on the tested cuban blueprint. Highly mobile guerilla groups create trouble in one place, break off the engagement suddenly and get on to another place baffling the less nimble police. A generation of 'angry young men' on the march in a protest movement involving action, could thus cause anxious times to the most stable and efficient administration.

Student rebels according to John Sparrow, the Warden of All Souls, can be categorised as "soft" or "hard". The "soft" ones are hippies, beatniks, flower-peoples etc., with no ambition except to drop out of conventional society altogether, or the bulk of the cannon fodder, who find themselves sucked into the revolt. The "hard" ones are the genuine 'revolutionaries." Their underground purpose is to destroy existing society, first in the limited field of the university and then the rest of the social fabric. The best known "hard" faction are the communists. They operate on the student front as they do in trade

unions. They secure key posts, rig up agenda and vote at elections. They exploit grievances, mobilise non-communist opinion and coerce neutral blocs. By these means they bludgeon the majority into doing the will of the minority and the movement itself gains the appearence of unanimity.

This then is the background, motivation and general pattern of student unrest all over the world. If this is the position in affluent societies, in India with its phenomenal poverty and unemployment, the problem could take more serious and disconcerting shapes.

"The policeman has now to combine in him 'the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, the courage of David, the strength of Samson, the leadership of Moses, the kindness of the good Samaritan, the strategy of Alexander, the faith of Daniel, the Diplomacy of Lincoln and finally an intimate knowledge of every branch of natural biological and social sciences'. This, you will agree, is the ideal to be achieved by us".

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Editor,
Tamil Nadu Police Journal

* Some thoughts on 'Recruitment Policy'

By

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BEFORE Independence, the administrators were trained to maintain law and order, and to 'govern' a community which was largely rural and agricultural. With Independence, however; the Government acquired a new look. Administrators who had been so far developed to play the 'patriarch' role were now required to understand and effectively deal with the many new tasks undertaken by the Government. In fact, it is a truism to say that the people judge the work of the Government at higher levels not through the output of welfare legislation passed and high-sounding policies and resolutions made, but through the reactions of the officials of the administration to their complex day-to-day problems. So on all accounts, the need of the hour is to recruit competent persons for public service.

The 'industrial revolution' and the 'green revolution' now in our country, also required an 'administrative revolution'. The present day administrator required a much greater understanding of the nature of science and technology on the one hand, and of the forces and skills required for effecting social and economic changes on the other hand. In the modern 'age of science' an administrator must have enough scientific literacy to be able to communicate with relevant scientists and technologists and to make decisions with sufficient confidence concerning the new projects and programmes.

Further, in a country like ours where unemployment or under-employment is intense, where economic standards are low and the educational system has not yet caught up with the latest trends in job requirements, the emphasis on 'public service'' is

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* **Paper presented at the seminar held by Indian Institute of Public Administration, Madras, in 1969.**

extremely important in the public eye. It not only gives a security in life, but what is more material in our country, it provides a status, prestige and a white collar. The result is that there is a great pressure on recruitment, with a consequential tendency towards nepotism and favouritism, in spite of the frame-work of rules and rugulations governing such recruitment.

The criteria for recruitment should be the competency of the persons selected for the job in question, not his political views, provided of course that the latter are not permitted to colour his official attitude or influence his public actions. The separation of politics from the administration has to be strictly observed. The sole recommendation for appointment in the public administration should be a man's capacity to discharge efficiently the task entrusted to him. Efficiency and economy are the keynotes in any public service.

The enormous growth of personnel in public service has created problems of recruitement. It is very necessary to devise special measures for ensuring proper recruitment, assessing the requirements of personnel for the future. Recruitment should be made by the Public Service Commission, which should not be subjected to ministerial or parliamentary questioning over individual appointments. But the Commissson must not become a Retirement Bureau. The Commission must have a flexible membership of young and senior persons from Government, professions and the business world. If so the very character of the Commission will change, which would ensure better recruitment.

The Public Service recruitment can be of two categories:—Gazetted and Non-gazetted. The Gazetted service is to be divided into General and Special i. e. Non-technical and Technical. The selection for the Gazetted General Service (non-technical posts) should be by the annual competitive examination, the scheme and design of which should be comprehensive. The examination, which should be of Honours standard for any graduate, should be broad based. The age limit for entrance to the competitive examination should be raised to 30. But not more than three chances to be allowed to each person. Only

one examination, both written and oral, for all the Services should be held. The initial selection should be 10% more than the required number. The recruitment Examination should only give the Trainees. Final selection and placement should be made after training at the Academy and the Probationary Examination. This will greatly improve the quality of recruits and bring seriousness and purposefulness in the training. The intellectual calibre, judgment, problem solving, analysis of available information, developing alternate solutions and creativity of the recruits will be brought to light during the training. It will enable the Government to weed out those who are not of the requisite calibre even after two years training.

The personnel for the Gazetted Special Service (technical posts) should normally be recruited direct by the department or establishment, that is to employ them. Recruitment should be by interview before a board, consisting of a majority from the employing department or establishment but including a kindred specialist from outside the Service, presided over by the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Persons of proved competence and experience in Universities, Industrial and Commercial concerns need be appointed as per requirement. There should be more temporary appointments on short-term contracts of specialists.

As regards non-Gazetted service there need be direct recruitment of Junior Assistants only. Other senior non-Gazetted posts will be filled up entirely by promotion. The direct recruitment will be made by a simple test instead of essays. Different departmental authorities should pool their requirements, so that a joint recruitment could be made

The Service should encourage a considerably large number of late entrants and temporary appointments for fixed periods.

The prime factor in the appointment of late entrants should be the relevance of the skills, qualifications and experience they already possess for the job or range of jobs in which it is proposed to employ them.

Generally, the selection of recruits should be and should be seen to be, independent of any form of patronage. But to achieve social justice adequate representation should be given to backward and scheduled castes. As an experimental measure it would be desirable to select the best among the backward and scheduled caste candidates being considered for selection, give them in-service training and confirm them only after they have acquired the requisite proficiency.

An essential pre condition of a contented career service is the built-in opportunity for promotion to position of higher responsibility. Broadly it would be desirable to prescribe that 50% promotion be from departmental candidates, the remaining 50% from direct recruitment.

To facilitate recruitment and retention of staff, the salary scales should be fixed on the "fair relativity" principle "Fair relativity" with salaries paid to comparable occupation outside the Service should be the basis for all wages and salaries in the public. If not, competent and efficient candidates will seek jobs elsewhere. Considering the need for recruiting the best available talent for manning the top post in the public service, it is essential that, salaries and conditions of service attaching to these posts are adequate and attractive.

Finally, a Research Cell should be set up in the Public Service Commission to assess the effectiveness of the recruitment policy.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

Part - I

By

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A CHANGING PICTURE

Introduction

THE role of the police in a democracy is far different from its role under a colonial imperialism or a military junta. In India the role of the police in the pre-Independence era was chiefly to maintain law and order, prevent and detect crimes and ensure the security and the stability of an alien rule over a people whose hopes of freedom and aspirations for liberty lay dormant. It was a comparatively easier job to maintain law and order in those days since the people were so subjucated by ruthless repression that they had a constant fear of the police-the machinery that executed the government fiat without remissness or remorse. The mere presence of a uniformed policeman was enough to keep thousands of people within the bounds of law and decent civilized behaviour and what cannot be successfully achieved by hundreds of policemen today could be achieved by a single policeman detailed to regulate processions and assemblies.

But the vista began to change rapidly during the war-years between 1940 and 1945 when on the one hand the British forces in India and the Indian Army had to defend British soverignty against external aggression and on the other the police forces had to grapple with increasing lawlessness and mounting orgies of violence unleashed in the wake of India's struggle for freedom and the "Quit India" movement directed against the British rulers. The awakening of political consciousness among the masses kindled by the father of the nation, Gandhiji, brought about in its wake not only the insatiable thirst for freedom but also a deep distrust and disdain for the law-enforcement

machinery established by the Britishers. Apart from the role it played in the suppression of freedom movement, owing to the none-too-happy methods and techniques employed in the day-to-day work, the police inspired fear and horror rather than trust and confidence. Even today, the disdain continues even though the distrust had faded out to a large extent.

Even two decades after the transfer of power, the laws codified by the Britishers continue to be in force with very little modifications, The police forces in India have come to stay as a part and parcel of the bureaucracy - the bureaucracy which has been the legacy of the British administration in India.

Many of the political parties in opposition to the party in power and even some sections of the public look down upon the police and treat them as if they were an agent of the party in power The result of the attitude is that the policeman does not command the esteem and confidence of the public to that extent which will egg him on to discharge his duties without fear or favour.

The strength of a police organization in a dictatorship or a police state very much depends upon its ability and power to repress the people who try to act against the interests of the dictator or a junta. But the efficiency and the success of the police in a welfare state very much depend upon the measure of co-operation the public are ready to extend to the police to lighten its burden and to make its tasks much easier and more pleasant. The citizens in a welfare state who are conscious of their rights are blissfully blind to the limits of their rights and the extent of their duties as members of a civilized community. You may swing your walking-stick as far as you like when you are walking along the road. That is freedom given to you. But that freedom ends the moment the tip of your walking-stick touches another man on the road. Freedom given to individual members in a civilized community is circumscribed by altruism. Liberty is not licence and freedom does not mean that you may take liberties with the rights and privileges of fellow citizens.

These basic principles of freedom and liberty are yet to be understood by our people who think and act as they like without the least qualms for the welfare of the community at large. It is a common experience that policemen in this country are seldom held in the esteem in which they ought to be held by their countrymen. Therefore the first question arises:

(1) What is it that the police have done or left undone which has produced an unfavourable public attitude? Unlike the army, the police comes naturally into very intimate contact with the people. The army defends our frontiers against external aggression and therefore, their day-to-day work does not come in for criticism at the hands of the public in whose decencies they never interfere and with whom do they seldom come in intimate contact. But the police, on the other hand, is engaged in preserving internal security and peace, maintaining law and order, regulating traffic, preventing and detecting crimes and enforcing certain social laws against drinking and prostitution which mean limitless and incessant contacts with the public at different social levels almost every minute. Therefore, the police forces in all countries, including the United Kingdom, often suffer adverse criticism from the public who seem to think that the policemen are Nosy Parkers and Paul Prys needlessly meddling with the every-day life of the people.

The British people are known for their levelheadedness, composure and calm and for the respect they have for law and law-enforcement, being the beneficiaries of one of the oldest democracies in the world. Even there the lot of the policemen is anything but enviable. Let us hear now what Sir Frank Soskice, Q. C. said when he spoke on the second reading of the Police Bill in the British Parliament.

"Quite often we are a little unreasonable in our approach to the police. We expect that the less sleep they have, the more amiable they will become. They have a difficult task. They are constantly in active contact with the most disagreeable members of our community, and when they have to deal with the

more agreeable members it is generally upon very disagreeable occasions and when those usually agreeable members are in their most disagreeable moods.

"For years we have overworked them, and we habitually overcriticize them. I wish that we could persuade them that the kind of criticism we direct against them should really be taken by them as a compliment because it indicates the very high standards that we expect from them and which, in general, they live up to.

"Their task is difficult - the kind of task they have to encounter when they meet the sort of pompous ass who knows a little law and who, when a police officer asks him to move his car, thinks that some tremendous principle of constitutional propriety is involved because that police officer does not call him 'Sir'. Not only is their work difficult, it is dangerous."

Therefore, the famous lines of William Shakespeare cannot be applied on all fours to any other limb of public service than the police:

"The evil that men do lives after them

The good is oft interred with their bones."

Criticism

If anything goes wrong, either with the detection of a sensational crime or the control of any ugly law-and-order situation, it will remain in public memory though it is proverbially short. Acts and omissions, therefore, spark off several attacks on the police, both on the political platforms and in the public press. Criticism flows from all quarters as it must, for the right to air one's views loud and bold on public administration is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed under our Constitution. The police in fact want the public to give expression to what they think about a certain action of theirs. We are used to bouquets as well as brickbats. But when uncharitable

comments are made palpably on wrong premises by certain interested sections of the public and the press, the more enlightened section should not hesitate to come forward to expose how these sections are bent upon making a travesty of truth and maligning the police. Criticism should be constructive and made in the larger public interests. Then it is most certainly welcome.

Some newspapers and some politicians frequently ridicule the best efforts of the police and no time or opportunity is lost in indulging in scathing criticism of the actions of the police on the slightest provcation. Sometimes criticisms are uncalled for. On the other than, it must be admitted that there are omissions and commissions on the part of the police. These are highlighted by these critics who seem to forget, as if by a sudden onset of amnesia, that policemen are like any other citizen in any other walk of life and are not infallible. They are not supermen; they are from the very warp and woof of the society, they are out to protect. Therefore, it has been rightly said that the people get the police they deserve.

Law and Order

The foremost duty of any government is to preserve law and order in the State. In a democracy it is not only the function of the police to maintain law and order and the responsibility of the judiciary to administer justice without fear or favour but it is also the sacred duty of every citizen to help in maintaining equilibrium in the society to fight against subversive forces. In the preservation of law and maintenance of order, the police have a most difficult and extremely delicate task to perform. If they do not deliberate they will act rashly; if they deliberate too long they may not act at all. A mild handling of a situation may bring disastrous consequences to a community and a firm dealing of the rioters results in allegations of excesses by the police.

(i) Crowd control :-

Crowds vary in size and sensibility depending upon the object or which they have collected. We have the familiar festival

crowds where the eyes and hearts of the people composing them are set on having a holy dip in the sacred waters or an edifying glimpse of a presiding deity on a particular day of the year. These crowds are by and large absolutely harmless, composed as they are mostly of people of a religious disposition with great respect for law and an innate fear for wrong-doing. They are more easily controlled and regulated with planned law-and-order arrangements for their exit and entry. As these festivals recur, the police can always be prepared and police arrangements that may be necessary chalked out well in advance. With a little effort and planning, the police will be able to win the approbation of the public for excellent arrangements. Seldom have the police failed to rise up to the expectation of the people on such occasions.

But when the police are faced with situations where they have to encounter tumultuous mobs acting in a frenzied mood, their task becomes intricate and extremely difficult.

(ii) Composition of frenzied crowds :–

There are two sections in such crowds· The one which is at the height of frenzy with an avowed common object and the other, the seemingly innocuous sight-seers and the uncommitted people who may, by the touch of a spark, transform themselves into an unlawful assembly to swell the size and strength of the already frenzied mob.

Only in dealing with frenzied mobs the police come in for a spate of criticism from the public. Therefore we should know the types of frenzied mobs the police often encounter in this country.

(iii) Political demonstrators :–

Anything is grist for the Mills of political propagandists these days-from temple entry to temperance movement. While public demonstrations are accepted democractic practices for giving expression to certain opinions held by a group of people, it is necessary that they do not poach on the preserves of public

tranquillity and militate against social security. It is here the police have to practice the art of tight rope-walking. Any experienced police officer knows that successful handling of such ticklish situations lies in the ability to anticipate. Anticipation is the golden key that opens the door of success on such occasions. A police officer should smell the coming of danger and take timely and effective action to avert it. But well-designed and pre-meditated political acts of violence and lawlessness always masquerade themselves as perfectly lawful and absolutely harmless demonstrations. Only a well knit system of intelligence can forewarn the law-enforcement agency of the evil designs of such political demonstrations. What appears to be perfectly lawful on the face of it cannot be banned by the police. They will have to be tactful as well as watchful. The moment disorder breaks out the police will have to take the heart of grace and act swiftly and effectively lest the situation should deteriorate rapidly and get out of hand and paralyse the city by stunning outbursts of violence, vandalism, terror, loot and arson. If the police act without fear or favour on such occasions they are found fault with for allegedly indulging in excesses. People seldom understand that the circumstances are such that the police have to use force, and even fire-arms when necessary to bring the situation under control. On the first of August last year such a situation arose when the Congressmen took out a procession-which was peaceful till it reached a newspaper office and which suddenly grew disorderly and attempted to invade the premises. The police had to resort to a lathi charge. There was a hue and cry from certain political quarters which accused the police of repressive high-handed action. The right to protection of person and property guaranteed to the citizens under the constitution was in jeopardy. In order that there may not be any destruction of property and further deterioration of the situation, force had to be used.

When the police are accused of inertia, apathy and indifference, the public do not realize that the use of force by the police will only aggravate the gravity and make the consequences

of a situation more disastrous. Not that the police want to be silent spectators of any lawlessness in those situations. Where discretion is the better part of valour and where peaceful persuasions will yield the desired results, the use of force is not only not necessary but also inhuman. When the police try to control the situation at the earliest opportunity by persuasive means and tact they are accused of inertness. Several situations which would have exploded into utter lawlessness, violence and chaos have been averted by acting wisely and tactfully.

Most of the explosive situations go out of hand when the police try to "play safe" by displaying a tendency to delay appropriate initial action at the appropriate time and the use of force becomes inevitable. If the police take all possible steps to control the situation at the earliest stage there may be only very few occasions where they will have to use force and fire arms.

But as long as the opposition parties do not try to understand and appreciate the difficulties that beset the police in maintaining law and order, they will blow hot and cold in the same breath and continue to cry at one pitch that the police are indulging in atrocities and ruthless repression. It can't be helped in a developing democracy which is yet to strike deep roots.

(iv) Industrial unrest: Strikes, fasts and 'gheraos'

With the growth of population and with rapid industrialization, the industrial labour force of the country has swelled enormously resulting in additional burden on the police in maintaining law and order. In a well developed economy both the industrialists and the workers seldom wish that their relations should be strained in the interests of greater production and better deal to workers. But unfortunately in our country where industries are growing rapidly, the industrialists are anxious to have the maximum return for their investment and the

workers, the maximum wages for their sweat and labour Collective bargaining has become one of the most effective weapons in the armoury of workers especially after the trade-union movement has also taken strides along with industrialization.

In industrial disputes the police do not normally come into the picture till there is a *reasonable apprehension that the* attitude of the management or the labour is likely to affect the maintenance of law and order. "Strike is a *trial of strength* between the labour and the management and so long there is a fair fight there is nothing for the police *to do, but to wait and* watch. The attitude of the police should be comparable to that of a referee in a boxing bout. So long there is *exchange of* blows and no hitting below the belt, the referee maintains as neutral but a watchful attitude but the moment an *element of* unfair means is brought in the fight, he has to step in and caution the boxers or forcibly separate them." Even so, *the industrialist* thinks that the police are not rising up to the occasion in breaking the labour into good behaviour when the *peaceful* functioning of his industry is virtually brought to a standstill by the collective bargaining techniques of the organized *employees* and workers. He feels that the Constitution has conferred on him a right to do his business without *let* or *hindrance and a* right to own his property and that it is the duty of the police–the long arm of law—to afford him help and *protection against* the menacing workers. The police no doubt arrive in time at a place where there is an industrial *unrest and do their best to protect* the lives and property of the management. When the assembly of workers indulge in noisy *demonstrations in front of a factory* or on the road where the management staff reside, the police will carefully watch and ensure that the *situation does not get out of* hand and result in disorder. According to the entrepreneur this cautious step taken by the police *betrays the ineffectiveness of* the law-and-order machinery.

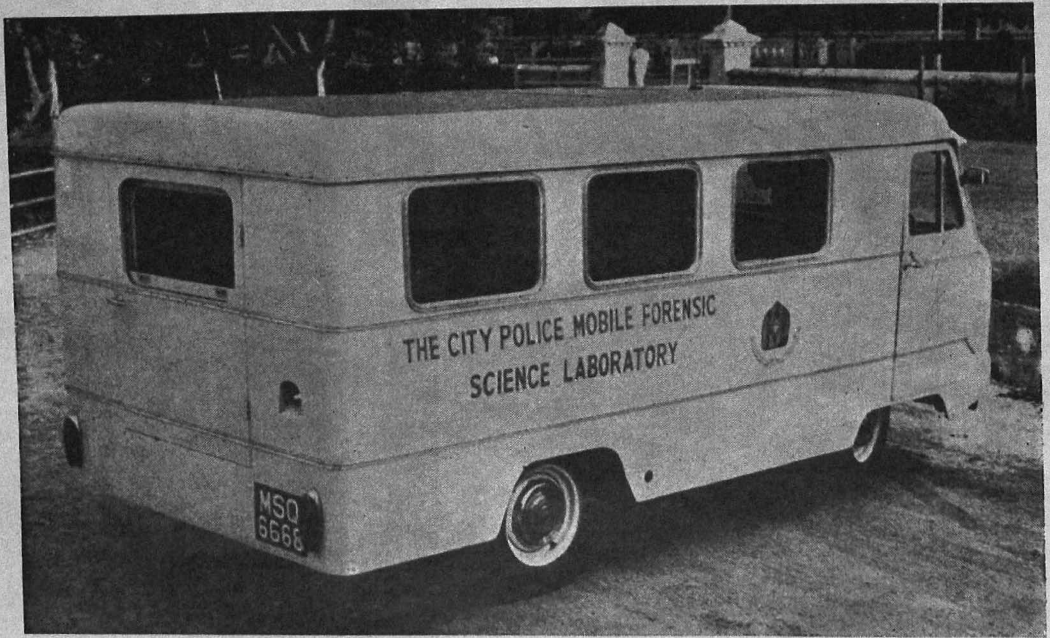
On the other side also the police is severely criticized for *their alleged partisan* attitude in industrial strikes and disputes which, according to the labour, favours the management in most

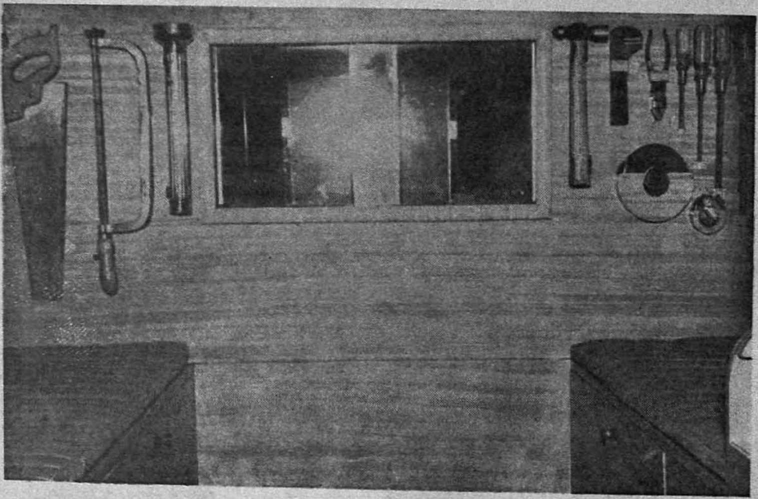
of the cases and puts various restraints on the labour in their realization of their objectives and trade union rights. When workers transgress the limits of their trade-union rights, the police will have to necessarily deal with them firmly even if it means the use of force. Once the police uses force they are in for scathing attacks and allegation of excesses from the workers and the political parties backing them both in the press and on public platforms.

Though the larger sections of the public do not interest themselves in the outcome of the industrial disputes, public opinion is imperceptibly moulded against the police by the politicians and labour leaders who do not realise at the time of their propaganda against the police that they will also be returned to power one day and have to answer the allegations of excesses alleged against the police.

Industrialists are rich and have the power of wealth behind them. There may lurk a suspicion in the minds of the workers that effective police action will help the management and they may even go to the extent of levelling allegations of corruption against the police. Such situations are delicate and call for tact, good temper and extreme patience.

THE INVESTIGATOR CAR – THE MADRAS CITY MOBILE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.





The investigator Car – The Madras City Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory

By

M. N. RAJAH,
Asst. Commr. of Police, Crime, Madras-8.

The rapid industrialisation of the country, the spread of modern civilisation with its attendant knowledge and concepts of freedom and the remarkably quick means of transport have in a great measure aggravated the problems of the detective. The modern criminal brings to bear on his activities not only his native flair for crime but what he has learnt from the practice and precept of them. He too uses scientific methods. To deal with criminal of today the investigator has to bring into operation a vast store of knowledge that science has placed at his disposal. No more is investigation limited merely to the interrogation of witness and accused. At every stage the investigator is able to procure aid from the experts in the laboratories. The doctors, the hand-writing and finger print experts, the ballistics expert and many others in the field are now available to him. The problems of the investigator have been aptly summed up by 'Nicholls' in his book "The Scientific Investigation of Crimes". The condition of modern life, its complicity and the congestion of the population have all increased the difficulty of convicting criminals by the methods which have been normally successful. A skilled criminal is one of many hundreds of thousands or even millions of the population of a large City. He ensures that he is not seen committing the crime, and is able rapidly to reach the scene of crime and rapidly leave it, so that his presence at the scene is temporary and unnoticed, while his outward life continues to exist many miles away. By normal police methods the Investigating Officer is often soon aware who the criminals are. This is not the same however, as having the necessary evidence to

secure a conviction. The sources of his information are not usually good evidence. If the criminal himself does not make an incriminating statement and is not in possession of identifiable proceeds in a crime, it frequently happens that no charges can be preferred.

This problem necessitated more and more reliance on the forensic laboratory and the scientific instruments which help the Investigating Officer in (1) supplying one or more links in a chain of evidence (2) strengthening a weak link or links in a chain of evidence (3) in checking the accuracy or otherwise of the statements made either by a suspect or a material witness and (4) in assisting in the checking of routine enquiries.

Though Forensic Medicine, Forensic Laboratory and the experts in foot-prints, finger-prints, hand-writing and other questioned documents offer very positive aids to the direct evidence collected by the Investigating Officers, in a country as vast as ours it has not been possible to have enough laboratory or scientific personnel to obtain an on-the-spot examination of facts and materials. We have, therefore, to depend, to a very large extent, on a trained investigator who knows how to look for and collect clues and traces at the scene and elsewhere for examination by his scientific colleagues. It is unfortunate that in this country the scientific expert seldom at all visits the scene of crime. Such an examination may not only aid the Investigating Officer in the proper direction of the investigation but at the same time relate the scientific findings through first-hand information of the circumstances. As 'Nicholls' points out 'It is a common experience of expert witnesses that they find that they are able to add some information, some sidelight on the case which they are only able to supply because of the reconstruction of the scene... .....only a broad accurate knowledge of the facts will suffice to enable him to do justice to both sides of the case." A scientific investigator who does not have a personal knowledge of the scene of the crime is apt to have his opinion coloured by the facts he has been given and will be unable to do justice to any of the theory of the defence.

In Cities as in Madras City, facilities exist for invoking the aid of the experts in the investigation of the cases. It is not only necessary that the experts visit the scene but that the Investigating Officer and the experts together quickly examine the scene so that the victim is not subjected to delay and consequential dislocation of his routine. The Investigating Officers and the experts may be residing in different parts of the City and they may take their own time in reaching the scene on receipt of the message. The Investigating Officer has to conduct the preliminary survey of the scene of crime followed by detective Dog taking scent of the objects. The Finger Print and Foot Print experts have to examine the various articles. The Assistant Director, Forensic Science Laboratory, whose services are also requisitioned in important cases has to examine the articles for clues, which may be helpful to the Investigating Officer. If this team of Investigating Officer and the experts do not go together to the scene the processes of investigation are dislocated much to the detriment to the case and annoyance to the victims.

In order to ensure co-ordination and quick transport of the Investigator and the experts to the scene with the least possible delay the Investigator Car (now designated "City Police Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory") has been pressed into service from 13—7—68.

This is a Standard '20' Van with accommodation for 6 persons, the detective dog and handler. It is provided with a V. H. F. set connected to the City Control Room and has been provided with all the essential equipments for investigation as listed in the schedule appended. The van is also medium sized and is capable of negotiating streets and lanes.

The vehicle is stationed in the Central Crime Branch, Madras City and moves out under the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime and Assistant Commissioners, Crime. On receipt of the message of the crime at the Central

Crime Branch, the orders of the superior officers are obtained and the vehicle is despatched. The vehicle picks up the experts (Finger-print, Foot-print and the Photographer), dog, handler and Assistant Director of the Forensic Science Laboratory and proceeds to the scene. The Investigating Officer if he has not proceeded to the scene earlier is also conveyed in the same vehicle. If the vehicle is wanted in another scene of crime, it is directed to the scene by communication through the wireless unit.

There is no provision for dark-room in the van and the photos taken by the City Police Photographer are developed in the City Police Studio. The kennel and the S. D. F. P. Section are very close to the Central Crime Branch, Egmore, Madras.

The Investigator Car is found very useful and is an invaluable adjunct to the City Crime Branch.

1. First aid box
2. Steel tape
3. Pick axe
4. Showel
5. Crowbar
6. Saw
7. Hammer
8. Screw driver set
9. Hacksaw
10. Monkey spanner
11. 2 Rolls cotton rope.
12. Cutting plier
13. Aluminium basin
14. 5 cells Torch light
15. 100 metres weather - proof wire
16. Polyester insulation
17. Plugs 3
18. Baton holder
19. Plug holder
20. Wooden board
21. Spot light

*Chance impressions and the single digit sections in Tamil Nadu

By

C. RAMAN NAYAR,
Director, Finger Print Buréau, Vellore.

IT was Dr. Henry Faulds who declared first in his article in the English Journal, NATURE dated 28th October 1880 that the bloody finger marks or impressions on clay, glass, etc. may lead to the scientific identification of criminals. It might be seen that he himself had tested the practical utility of chance prints for this purpose at least in one or two cases before he declared this theory to the world. However, this article should have given the momentum for the progress made in finger print science ever since, especially in its branch dealing with chance prints. The first publicized case in India in which chance print fixed up the identity of a murderer as early as 1898 was in a case in which the manager of a tea garden in the district of Julpaiguri had been murdered, where on the cover of a calendar available from a despatch box, a bloody imprint of a finger was traced and it was identified as the right thumb impression of an ex-servant, Kangali Charan. The detection of this case would have been much improbable but for this tell-tale evidence of the chance print. It is also significant to note that such useful practical application of the finger print science really gained ground for its general acceptance and official recognition that led to amend Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act in the year 1899 to make the finger print testimony of a Finger Print Expert relevant according to law.

Thousands of cases, sensational, ordinary and insignificant have all occurred during the past seventy years or more in which chance prints from crime-scenes did lead to the arrest of the

* (Paper read in the All India Identification Officer's Conference at Hyderabad)

criminals concerned. However, the methodology in the processing and use of these chance prints requires special attention and care, to have the desired result. The aim of this note is to focus our attention to this all important aspect of the finger print science, which enables us to trace the criminal from the scene of crime through the delicate chance impressions left there by him.

It has been acknowledged by criminologists that of all kinds of physical evidence available at a crime-scene, finger prints are the best and easily procurable traces that lead to an infallible identification of the criminal. Preservation of the scenes without allowing intruders disturbing the articles found there, a thorough and careful search for latent print clues, the processing of these valuable clues by means of powders and other suitable chemicals and the preserving of them by means of photography are all well known to every Expert. However, a systematic screening of these prints should be made to exclude the prints of inmates and other persons who had touched the articles in a legitimate way, by taking and examining their finger prints. This will enable us to have concentrated attention on the residual imprints of the real culprits.

The scope of making use of these chance prints for comparison in the records of a Finger Print Bureau where the finger print slips of all sorts of criminals are usually recorded under the Henry system or any other system of ten digit classification is very limited, and often tedious and cumbersome. It is not possible to make a quick search of these solitary or fragmentary chance prints from crime-scenes exhaustively with the recorded finger print slips in this collection. At best, a search can be made only with the finger prints of specific criminals on record who are suspected as likely criminals responsible for the crime, according to the reports received from the Investigating Officers. The unwieldy and voluminous nature of the records, the system of classification based on the combination of all the ten digits and the inclusion of all categories of criminals under the system to have a complete

record for verifying their past criminal activities, all impede a rapid search in this ten digit collection with a stray chance print for locating the criminal. A single print can readily and speedily be searched and located in a record of single finger prints of the criminals only. For this purpose, a single digit collection is essentially necessary for ensuring speedy results in the investigation of crimes. Finger prints of selected notorious criminals are brought on record in this collection based on the single Digit system, the most popular of which is that of Battley. The Battley system is used in Tamil Nadu State and also most of the other States in India for working their Single Digit system.

The volume of record in the Single Digit collection has to be confined to easily manageable proportions without causing much over-loading and thereby causing tedium in search, and to this end the Single Digit collection should be restricred to house-breakers, house-thieves, dacoits, robbers and such other criminals only who are likely to leave their finger prints or other kinds of chance prints at crime-scenes. Again, the collection can be reduced to reasonable size and limits by compiling the finger prints of criminals of each district separately and as and when found necessary the finger prints of a few inter-district or inter-state criminals might be added on to perfect the record. Such a collection maintained at district level and worked from an important town in the district is both handy and beneficial for speedy identification and quick results.

In Tamil Nadu State, the system of working a Single Digit collection at State level in the State Finger Print Bureau was in existence from 1936 to 1945; but there was not much success in the detection of cases due to this. From 1956 onwards, the system was re-organised by establishing Single Digit sections in important Cities and towns to collect the finger prints of City and mofussil criminals of the respective district in each collection. Thus small-sized compact records of house-breakers, house-thieves and such other potential criminals are collected in seven important towns of the districts in the State, each capable of making a speedy search of the chance prints brought from

crime-scenes within its jurisdiction. Some of the sections cover more than one district for this purpose. In addition, the State Finger Print Bureau at Vellore also helps these Single Digit Sections in processing crime-scene prints from some of the mofussil stations which are far off from the reach of these Single Digit Sections, and after dealing with them as far as possible with the ten digit collections available in the State Finger Print Bureau, sends copies of photographs of these crime-scene prints taken to actual size to the Single Digit sections for search and identification with their records. Similarly, the system of exchange of photo copies of unidentified scene-of-crime prints available, between all Single Digit Sections and the Finger Print Bureau results in co-ordinated action to trace the culprit through these chance prints from any one of these sources.

The first and foremost factor that governs the success of a Single Digit Section is the quality of the record that it builds up. The record should necessarily comprise of all active house-breakers and house-thieves and other notorious criminals of a district either convicted of such heinous offences or considered as potential suspects coming under one of these categories even if they are not actually convicted. Such criminals, belonging not only to towns but also of the entire district should be brought on record in the collection and the finger prints of inter-district and inter state criminals of the same categories also have to be included in the records to make the collection comprehensive and useful The close co-operation of the local Police Officers who know the criminals and crimes is quite necessary to build up such a record which should be a spear-head for easy and quick solution of their crime-problems.

The next factor is to lift the chance prints of criminals who leave them at the scene-of-crime. The skill and sagacity of Finger Print Experts have an important part to play in this regard. As the Single Digit Sections are located in important towns they can rush up to the crime-scenes in those towns immediately after a crime is reported, and search for and process the latents and other chance prints available there and also study

the peculiar nature of the scene, the nature of sequence prints, if any, available on different articles and the probable digit to which a print might relate to, etc. These data, apparently trifling, would give greater facilities and definiteness for a direct search with the clues and their quicker identification by means of the single digit records. For these reasons, it is always better that the Experts themselves attend the crime scenes and develop the latent prints, etc., and get an on-the-spot appraisal of the articles and the traces found Another important process is to eliminate the unnecessary chance prints found at the scene after an *in situ* comparison of them with the finger prints of the inmates and other persons to whom they may legitimately belong. The remaining prints have to be got photographed to their actual or like size, which can be achieved either by the use of a Finger Print Camera or by necessary adjustments in the ordinary Photographic Camera. However, actual size photographs of prints are essential for a direct search in the Single Digit collections since the single print classification according to Battley system is worked out on the basis of locating the ridge characteristics and other data within the seven concentric circles worked on the reticle of a magnifying glass and hence any difference in the size of the print will entail error in classification and failure in search. The actual size photograph is therefore to be insisted upon whenever a chance print is to be photographed.

The next thing in the process of identifying chance prints is to make a search of them in order to trace the culprit responsible for the offence. For successful tracing, the finger print of the possible criminal should have been on record and the search should also be conducted carefully and methodically. If there is any indication or insight as to the particular finger to which a latent print belongs, a search should be first made in the collection of that particular digit. The ingenuity and experience of the individual Finger Print Expert are more useful for guidance in each case than any other generalised or stipulated rule. Fragmentary impressions, which are identifiable though not having

enough data for classification and search, should not be discarded for any reason, but should be kept carefully in each case, as they are identifiable by other methods described below.

Much success or the desired full result cannot be achieved by the use of chance prints if our efforts are confined solely to direct search of the classifiable chance prints in the Single Digit collections. The chance prints should be subjected to the following processes of identifications also to achieve full results and to have greater success in the identification of criminals:

(1) Comparison with finger prints of suspects and M. O. criminals :

The co-operation of the Investigating officers should be enlisted to get the finger prints of local suspects in the case and also the Index numbers of the records relating to the criminals of the same modus operandi who are likely to have committed the crime on hand. A comparison of the scene-of-crime prints with these finger prints usually yields good dividends. This method facilitates a quicker check up of not only the full prints but also of other fragmentary prints lifted from crime scenes. This is thus an additional source to fix up the culprits at least in some cases.

(2) Finger Prints of identified criminals :

In the course of the working of Single Digit Sections and the Finger Print Bureau, the chance prints from crime scenes are identified with the finger prints of several criminals, sometimes ex-convicts, at other times casual offenders or rarely a new arrival from some other State. A compact collection of the finger prints of all such criminals arranged according to the ten digit formula of classification often provides an additional easy source for a check up of all future scene-of-crime prints. It has been our experience that very often, the same criminal re-appears after he serves his period of sentence in a jail, and such cases are very quickly detected by a check up of the crime-scene prints in

this collection. Even fragmentary prints can be checked up in this comparatively small collection and speedy good results achieved.

(3) Daily arrest:

Finger prints of all persons arrested under suspicion or for property offences are received in the Finger Print Bureau for search and to ascertain their previous convictions. A spare set of such finger prints together with palm prints of the persons arrested in towns are sent to their respective Single Digit Sections as well. A check up of the unidentified scene-of-crime prints is made every-day both at the Finger Print Bureau and in the Single Digit Sections with these finger print slips received in daily arrest. This method provides often a very useful source to identify the criminals responsible for many crimes, as very often, a new criminal arrested only under suspicion and who does not even have a previous criminal record in the Finger Print Bureau or Single Digit Sections, turns out to be a criminal responsible for a series of burglaries or thefts, as revealed from these checks up.

(4) District-war collection:

In our Finger Print Bureau, the superfluous finger print slips of every criminal who has got more than one conviction and consequently having as many finger print slips on record as the number of convictions he had had, are assembled separately in an Assembly Bureau. From this Assembly Bureau collections district-war records are gleaned out in respect of criminals belonging to each district when they have two or three convictions under property offences in a particular district. This file is called a District-war collection District-war collections of the districts covered by the Single Digit sections are sent to the respective Sections and the collections of the remaining districts are kept in the Finger Print Bureau itself. The system of classification in this collection is obviously the ten-digit system as it is only an over-flow from the ten digit file. However, each of this collection is a compact, small-sized record of potential

criminals whose chance prints come upon the scenes-of-crime very often and without much strain or tedium, a search of the scene-of-crime prints with the finger prints in this collection is made possible. Invariably this collection accounts for the identification of a few cases every year.

(5) Sight Memory:

As the Experts, especially in the Single Digit Sections, deal with the prints of the same criminal very often and many of these are notorious persons noted for some peculiar crimes and modus operandi, they become well-versed with the several traits of such habitual offenders and they easily commit to their memory the peculiar nature of the patterns and other special peculiarities in their finger prints. In due course, after such an experience of some years in their work in these Single Digit Sections and the Finger Print Bureau, they cultivate the habit of remembering the outstanding peculiarities in the finger prints of such criminals and on the very sight of a scene-of-crime print, they are able to name the culprit in a few cases. No doubt, a further closer check up is invariably made to confirm the identity before the actual result is communicated to the Investigating staff.

(6) Inter-se comparison:

Whenever a chance print is identified as relating to a culprit, whether he be an ex-convict or a new criminal, his finger prints are further checked up with all other available unidentified scene-of-crime prints. This method of an 'inter-se' comparison of unidentified prints as it is termed, at times brings out the complicity of the same criminal in some of the other cases also. The fragmentary prints in the unidentified collection can also be made use of for this check up.

All the above methods are followed in the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, also for dealing with the scene-of-crime prints processed by the Experts. Instead of a direct search in the ten digit records available here, the Experts make use of the sequence prints of three or more fingers of one or both hands at crime-

scenes in a few cases for working out a permutation and combination method of ten digit classification and try to make a search in those probable classifications with such sequence prints. This method is adopted very rarely and more rare are the instances in which such sequence prints are obtained from crime scenes. The results achieved by the utilisation of the above methods both in the Finger Print Bureau and the Single Digit Sections are really astounding not only with regard to the number of cases detected, but also in regard to the lightning speed with which the culprits are located, as in some cases the culprit is named from the Finger Print Bureau or Single Digit Section within hours after the commission of the offence.

The Single Digit Sections in our State have been able to solve not only the problems of crime and criminals in our State alone; but sometimes they could help other States also to detect the criminals involved in their grave crimes. In a recent case in which a grave burglary and theft occurred in the Arts and Crafts Emporium in Bangalore on the night of 3—12—68 in which gold jewels valued over thirty-five thousand rupees were stolen, the photographed chance prints were received in our Finger Print Bureau on 12—11—68 for search in the Single Digit records of our State. Photo copies of the print which were fit for search in the single digit records were immediately prepared and transmitted to all Single Digit Sections in the State. The Single Digit Section at Madras made a direct search of the print in their records and identified it as that of the right thumb of a history-sheeted criminal Arumugam of Madras City and the information was transmitted to the Bangalore Police on 27—11—68. Thus a very important case of grave burglary and theft was quickly solved.

The present success in the identification of chance prints and the working of the Single Digit Sections in Tamil Nadu State are mainly due to the above methods of work and willing efforts on the part of the Finger Print Experts. The number of cases

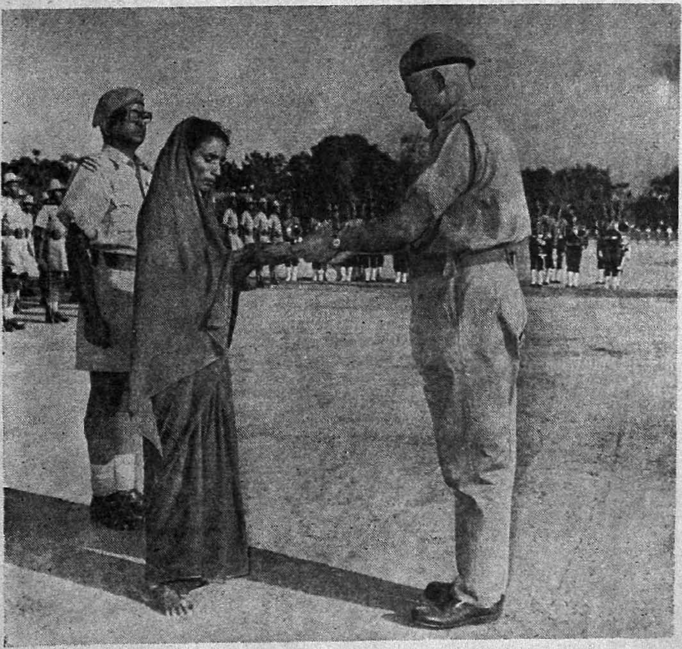
identified through chance prints by adopting these methods during this year (1968) alone is 253 cases as given in the appended Statement.

There is yet another phase in which the identification of chance prints with those of the criminals helps the Police Force to solve many more crimes. In a number of cases, a criminal pointed out through the identification of chance print, when arrested and interrogated, accounts for many more cases, in which his finger prints could not be obtained from crime-scenes. The mystery of a number of undetected cases is thereby easily unravelled.

Statement showing the number of cases identified through Chance prints in the single digit sections and the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, in Tamil Nadu state during the year 1968.

S. No.	Name of S. D. Section/F. P. Bureau	No. of cases identified.
1.	Madras City Single Digit Section.	59
2.	Madurai Single Digit Section.	15
3.	Coimbatore Single Digit Section.	33
4	Tiruchirapalli Single Digit Section.	34
5.	Salem Single Digit Section	30
6.	Thanjavur Single Digit Section.	12
7.	Tirunelveli Single Digit Section.	7
8.	Finger Print Bureau, Vellore.	63
	Total	253

DEATH OF Hav. SANKARANARAYANAN DURING REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION.



Thirumathi Laxmi Ammal, Widow of Late Hav. Sankaranarayanan. SAP. I Bn., receiving the cheque for Rs. 3000/- sanctioned by Chief Minister from Thiru V. K. Pell, Commandant, SAP I Bn., Avadi.

The members of the family of Late Hav. Thiru Sankaranarayanan.

Death March*

0752 Hrs: **St. Bede's School**

The Drums beat ; the Band strikes ;
" By the right, Quick March " !
What an honour ! What a glory !
Head erect, Chest up, Arms Swinging......
Left, Right ; Left, Right, Left.....

0803 Hrs: **Police Radio Office**

Pain in the Chest – Head reals – Eyes blur –
Oh ! God, give me a few minutes more,
Or the Parade will end in fiasco......
Left, Right ; Left, Right, Left......

0804 Hrs: **I. G's Office**

A glance at the Martyrs' Memorial
This evening's flowers are intended for me as well,
Left, Right ; Left, Right, Left......

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* Havildar Sankaranarayanan of SAP I Bn. collapsed and died on completion of the Ceremonial March Past in Madras on Republic Day.

மரண அணிவகுப்பு*

செயிண்ட் பீட்ஸ் பள்ளி

முரசு முழங்குகிறது ; இசை மேளம் கொட்டுகிறது
" வலம் பார்த்து, விரைந்து செல் ! "
என்னே மேன்மை ! என்னே பெருமை !
தலைநிமிர்ந்து மார்பு உயர்ந்து கைகளை வீசிக்கொண்டு
இடம், வலம், இடம், வலம், இடம் ....

காவலர் வானொலி அலுவலகம்

மார்பில் வலி–தலை சுற்றுகிறது–கண்கள் மங்குகின்றன
ஆ, தெய்வமே, இன்னும் சில விநாடிகள் எனக்குத் தா
இல்லாவிடில், அணிவகுப்பு சீர்குலையும்
இடம், வலம், இடம், வலம், இடம்...... .. ..

காவல்துறைத் தலைமை அலுவலகம்

வீரத்தியாகிகள் நினைவுச் சின்னம் – கணநேரப் பார்வை
இன்றலர்ந்த மலர்கள் எனக்கும் உண்டு
இடம், வலம், இடம், வலம், இடம்...... .....

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* குடியரசு தின விழாவினபோது நடைபெற்ற சீரணி வகுப்பு முடிந்தவுடனே சிறப்பு ஆயுதப் படை, முதல பிரிவைச் சார்ந்த ஹவில்தார சங்கரநாராயணன மாரடைப்பால் திடீரென மரணமடைந்தார். (P.T.O.)

0805 Hrs: **Gandhi Statue**

Shooting Pain...
"Eyes, Right"......"Eyes, Front"
Oh! God – duty done!
Left, Right; Left, Right, Left......

0806 Hrs: **Queen Mary's College**

Visions of NEFA and Nagaland,
Of wife and three little children –
Meagre Rs. 150/- in the Provident Fund.
Oh!, no bother, I. G. & Govt. will take
care of them,

Do your duty now! ....
Left, Right; Left, Right, Left.........

0808 Hrs: **Wenlock Park**

"Parade, Halt!"
"Heart, Halt!"
Death and Martyrdom!!

— *Mohandas.*
(Asst. Inspr. - Genl. of Police)

காந்தி சிலை

மரண வேதனை...
"கண்கள், வலம்"............"கண்கள், முன்னில்"
ஓ, தெய்வமே – கடமை முடிந்தது!
இடம், வலம், இடம், வலம், இடம்............

இராணி மேரிக் கல்லூரி

நேபா, நாகாலாந்து, கற்புடை மனையாள்
பெற்றெடுத்த குழந்தைகள் மூன்று-காட்சிகள் கண்முன்
ரூ. 150/- சேம நல நிதியில் சிறு சேமிப்பு
ஆ, கவலைப்படாதே. காவல்துறைத் தலைவரும்,
அரசாங்கமும் கவனித்துக்கொள்வார்கள்
உன் கடமையைச் செய் இப்பொழுது! —
இடம், வலம், இடம், வலம், இடம் . ...

வென்லக் பூங்கா

"அணிவகுப்பும் முடிந்தது"
"இருதயமும் நின்றது"
உயிர்த்தியாகம் – வீரமரணம்

— லக்ஷ்மணன் (மொழி பெயர்ப்பு)

At a function on Friday morning at the SAP I Bn. Headquarters at Avadi, Commandant, V. K Pell, handed over a cheque for Rs. 1,500/- sanctioned by the I. G. of Police from the Police Benevolent Fund, to Mrs. Lakshmiammal widow of Havildar Sankaranarayanan.

The widow and her three children were looked after till Friday by men of the SAP from their own resources.

(*By courtesy:*—The Indian Express, Madras.)

The Annual Police Meet of the Madras Police Force

By

S. SINGARAJAN, M A., M Litt.,
Director of Archives, Tamil Nadu Archives.

THE annual festivity at the Rajaratnam Stadium, where His Excellency the Governor distributes the President's medals for gallantry and distinction among the Police Officers on the 5th and the annual sports meet on the 6th December are indeed spectacular and impressive sights. The sports never overcome the solemnity of this ceremonial function but it is in tune with the martial music with which the function culminates. The distinguished gathering on these occasions including the Governor, the Chief Minister, Ministers, top ranking officials of the Government and select invitees for the occasin makes one feel that it is an excellent opportunity to witness the strength and achievements of the Madras Police Force. It is easy to enjoy reminiscences of the March Past at Rajpath, New Delhi, and the Beating of the Retreat after the Republic Day Parade. Citizens of Tamil Nadu can feel proud of their brethren in the police force who add one more feather on their cap in these annual functions.

The Police Force of a State performs the twin functions of prevention and detection. Prevention is always better than cure and it is a powerful deterrent when it is known that detection is possible. The Madras Police is famous in both the fields. The absence of serious outbreak of violence, their active co-operation in the restoration of law and order bear testimony to this. Law and order is always supreme in Tamil Nadu and this coupled with political stability brings lasting peace to this subcontinent. Tamil Nadu is the "Best Administered State" and is the "Intellectual capital of India". The great administrative lead that Tamil Nadu gives to other States reflects in all her departments

as it is not less conspicuous in her police force. Their detection of crime of inter State robber gangs, smuggling, prevention of fraud, large scale planned burglary, their effective beat, their help at the incidence of fire and flood are only a few instances where they had unique distinction. In short they helped the peace of the State and the individuals and made civilised life a reality.

Historically, the name police with its earlier 'Vocabulary Polis' was a derivation from the Greek word 'Polis' which meant only the fortified centre of a city. Incidentally the term politics itself is derived from the word 'Polis'. It is also true that most of our ancient States except a few were primarily police States. What is evident is that Police forms the core of an organised Government. However, most of our modern States are Welfare States. Whether the police can be dispensed with or can the police continue to serve the State as it had been, are pertinent questions. Socialists or Communists would believe that ultimately the State would wither away as Marx has concluded with its implications that the coercive power of the State would die out as there would be no need for it when their obejctive of a classless society has been created. But till the State withers, or even for a transformation to this end, it appears that police would be an indispensable necessity. As men are, what they are either to neutralise it or to dispense with it would only recoil on those who are at the helm of affairs. Lawlessness can topple any Government, right or left In a society, which is in a period of transition the police can be progressive, as they can take part even in the constructional and welfare activities of the State without prejudice to their traditional duty to uphold law; but to experiment on their dispensation ends in political dispensations.

The Madras Police Force is 110 years old. Police became an independent department after the 'Report of the Commission on Alleged Case of Torture in Police and Revenue cases in 1855.' Torture was employed invariably in Police and revenue cases in all States in India then for 'Confession' and

illegal exactions. The Commission discovered that the function of Revenue and Police authority in the same official at all levels in the State, coupled with the absence of an independent judiciary created a reign of terror. The same reason accounted for the separation of Police and Judiciary as Judiciary from Revenue. An independent judiciary came into being in 1861. But ever since 1857, the Police Force in Madras acts merely like a preventive and detective force and the judiciary has gained an upper hand in judging police and revenue cases. The police is almost carved out as an independent entity not much to do with the collection of rent, or sitting in judgment over citizens who were detected as suspects. The history of its evolution has offered the police force an unique opportunity to disentangle from the ominous postures of a princely State, where it stood for vested interests, or the effective creature of a revolution. It has an evolutionary growth, very humble in its origin, and perfectly independent in its duties. Preservation of law and order is its primary and secondary duty irrespective of the political, social or economic Complexion of the Government. It is easy to mobilise such a force for the reconstruction of society. Such a transformation for this 'Guardian of Peace' may give a covetable place for it even if a Socialist State where the programmes of reconstruction need a vigilant task force. Viewed from any angle the Madras Police Force stands as a 'Model' as its inception is unique as its composition is special. As the Madras Regiment has an universal reputation so the Madras Police. It is a friend of the people as it is a protection to any lawful Government. Let us wish that the Madras Police may march from Victory to Victory on this day, the day of their rejoicing. Police, if it is a part of the State, is also an inevitable part of the people. If crime and lawlessness decrease, the task of the police would be considerably reduced. If crime and law can be wiped out the police functions would inevitably wither away.

XIV A. I. P. Duty Meet, 1969 — held at Srinagar, from 15-11-'69 to 19-11-'69

THE XIV A. I. P. Duty Meet, 1969 was held at Srinagar from 15—11—69 to 19—11—69.

Tamil Nadu State Police Team crowned itself with glory winning as many as 5 gold, 12 silver and 7 bronze medals besides winning of trophies creating an all time record for All India. Particularly, our two Scientific Aids Teams did excellently well in the meet retaining the overall championship and the III place won by our teams in the year 1968. The First Aid Team secured second place in the Ambulance and First Aid Test. The gold medal and the trophy for the Police Photography were also won by our Team through Thiru Ravi Prasad, Photographer, in the Special Branch, CID. The Teams were led by Thiru M. Naina-durai, Superintendent of Police, (Retired), very efficiently.

The particulars of Tamil Nadu Teams are given below:—

I Scientific Aids to Investigation.

(i) Finger Print :

Sub Inspector, Tagore Paul—first.
Sub Inspector, V. C. Govindarajan—Second.

(ii) Lifting and packing Exhibits :

Sub Inspector Seshadri—Second.

(iii) Forensic Science :

Inspector S. Satyanarayanan—Second.

(iv) Foot Prints :

Sub Inspector Tagore Paul—first.
Sub Inspector Seshadri—second.

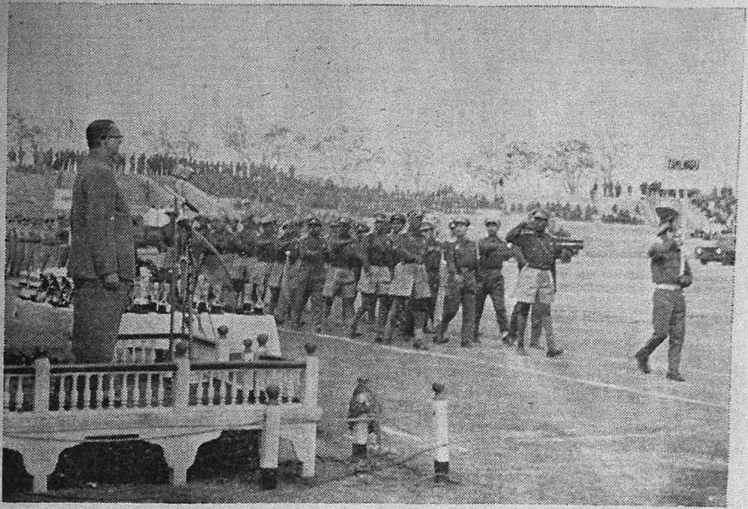
XIV – A.I.P. – DUTY MEET – 1969 HELD AT SRINAGAR FROM 15—11—'69 TO 19—11—'69

Display of Trophies won at the XIVth A. I. P. Duty Meet.

I. G. P. congratulating the recipients of Gold Medal in Photography - Thiru K. Rani Prasad, Technical Assistant, Photography, CID, Madras.

I. G. P. congratulating the Team Captain Thiru S. Sathianarayana for the grand success at the XIVth A. I. P. Duty Meet.

First Aid Winner for second place being congratulated.



March Past of Tamil Nadu Team at Srinagar.

Championship Shield presentation to Tamil Nadu Team Captain - Thiru S. Sathianarayana, Inspector of Police, C.B., C.I.D., Madras.

Scientific Aids Team at Srinagar with Thiru M. Nainadurai (Retd.) S.C.B., C.I.D., Madras.

(v) Medico Hegalora:

Sub Inspector V. C Govindarajan—first.
Sub Inspector Tagore Paul-Second.
Inspector Satyanarayanan—Third.

(vi) Photography—out-door:

Inspector Tirumalai Nambi—First
Inspector Satyanarayanan-Second.
Sub Inspector Vivekanandaraj—Third.

(vii) Portraits for ASIs., H. Cs., : P. Cs, P. C. 1666 Ramanujam—Second. ASI Ravi—Third.

Team aggregate:

Tamil Nadu (First) 784½ marks
A. P. (Second) 711 marks and
Tamil Nadu (Third) 700½ marks.

II Photography:

Thiru K. Ravi Prasad, Special Branch, CID—First.

III First Aid and Ambulance Drill:

Tamil Nadu—Second place.
Individual test
P. C. 411 Sankaranarayanan-Second place.

IV M. T. Jeep:

P. C. 706 Balan—Third.

Pick up:

P. C. 4139 Satyavan—Third.

V Revolver Shooting:

I Practice; RSI Sengottayan-Second.
II Practice: CHM Kanniappan-Third.

Work done by the Police during the Mahamaham Festival at Kumbakonam in February, 1968

By

S. RAMARATHINAM,

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kumbakonam.

MAHAMAHAM FESTIVAL, a festival of All-India importance, is celebrated at Kumbakonam once in twelve years which attracts lakhs of pilgrims from all over India, particularly from the Southern districts. Pilgrims throng to take a holy dip in the Mahamaham Tank in the Town. This was lastly celebrated from 5—2—68 and lasted till 17—2—68 and the most important day was the MAHAMAHAM DAY on 14—2—68.

(2) In G. O. Ms 1400 Health Dated 5—9—67 Government have appointed a special committee with the Collector of Thanjavur as Chairman to control and supervise the expenditure and general arrangements for the festival.

(3) The Joint Committee with the Collector as President and Sub-Committees — Municipal and Rural were also constituted as Committees to regulate all arrangements connected with the festival in the inner and outer areas. In all these Committees, Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur and Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kumbakonam. were the members besides Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, being a Special invitee.

It was the thought and impression of everybody that Police arrangements must be the best to make everything a success during the festival. For the last Mahamaham in 1956 about 10 lakhs of people were estimated to have visited Kumbakonam for which 15 Inspectors, 66 Sub Inspectors, 243 Head Constables and 1834 Constables excluding the Armed Reserve were for bandobast. They were housed in 13 Police Circles in the Town.

This time it was reasonably estimated that about 20 lakhs of Pilgrims from all parts of India would assemble because of increase of population, standard of living and raised facilities for transport. Therefore the bandobast scheme was very carefully and intelligently prepared this time under the able guidance of the Deputy Inspector–General of Police and Superintendant of Police concerned and finally got it approved by the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. To put it into operation the local police officers had to strain themselves by working hard from early in September, 1967 under the on the spot and personal instructions of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Superintendent of Police.

Kumbakonam Town is a small and busy town having lot of temples. For the efficient police administration and to deal with the huge influx of pilgrims, 20 police circles were formed in the town in addition to a Public Relation Circle. Out-Post police stations were also opened in the nearby important religious places of Thiruidamarudhur, Uppiliappankoil and Swamimalai. Each circle was under the charge of one Inspector. The strength was therefore drafted double the number of previous Mahamaham. The strength this year (1968) comprised of 32 Inspectors, 160 Sub Inspectors, 442 Head Constables and 2900 Constables exclusive of about 1000 Armed Reserve, SAP and M. S. P Thanjavur District strength was on duty from 1—2—68 to 18—2—68 while the full strength of Police from other Districts was on duty from 5—2—68 to 15—2—68.

It was a problem for the local police to secure accommodation for all the strength The authorities of all the schools, chathirams, religious institutions etc., were contacted and a good number of such buildings were secured. Further thatched sheds were also erected. In all these buildings and sheds all the comforts were done to make every bandobast personnel feel at home with the idea that even the constable should feel that he was put up in a house with all facilities.

Then palatial and comfortable buildings were also secured in the Town for the stay of VIPs in addition to the reservations of rooms in the Municipal T. B. for the Inspector-General of Police, Deptuy Inspector-General of Police and the Superintendent of Police. Very close to the camps, best and appreciable messing arrangements were made for the bandobast personnel through selected contractors who were personally instructed by the Superior Police Officers to supply best food. These contractors were also helped by the local police officers to get best quality commodities—controlled ones through the Revenue Department.

Thus all the preliminary arrangements were made for the camps and on the 31st January, 1968, local police officers of Kumbakonam were ready to receive the bandobast strengh from 1-2-68. Accordingly, the whole strength was recieved even at the Railway station and Bus stands, collected in the Central place and put in their respective camps by police lorries. In this work also a single minute was not wasted and everybody was made to understand and feel that they should work hard, and that the scheme was a planned one because such quickness was exercised in the disposal of the men to their respective camps. There was a talk everywhere in the town among men that they found everything perfectly alright in their respective camps on their arrival. This has paved the way for the excellent success of the police arrangements during the Mahamaham festival and every one on duty did extra intelligent work in addition to their required routine work to the fullest satisfaction of all the pilgrims who made a visit to Kumbakonam.

These mammoth arrangements were well checked by the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, assisted by Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range and Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur.

The duties were manifold. Regulation of traffic Town Beat, Night patrol, wireless communication, safety squads, 'May I help you' squads — all these functioned round-the-clock.

Thiru A. Subbaroyan, Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur was in general charge and co-ordination of the entire bandobast arrangements assisted by Thiru S. Ramaratnam, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kumbakonam, on special duty for Mahamaham, and Thiru S. Sivadasan, Kumbakonam Town Inspector. In addition to this one Additional Superintendent of Police in general charge of camps, messing arrangements, financial, stores, stationery, supply and control room matters; one Additional Superintendent of Police in charge of entire traffic arrangements and public relation; one Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of traffic and law and order, public relation and in charge of the final-day bandobast arrangements at Mahamaham Tank; one Deputy Superintendent of Police for crime branch; Deputy Superintendent of Police, Armed Reserve, Thanjavur in charge of Armed Reserve were posted. Further 5 Deputy Superintendents of Police were put in charge of 21 circles and 3 Out-posts and specific instructions were given in the scheme regarding the duties of Deputy Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police.

During the entire festival period Town Beat system was evoked and each circle with a strength of not less than 150 men took great care of the pilgrims. Separate departments for crime work, law and order and traffic were assigned. Important places like temples, tanks, etc., were assigned, by the police There were special men sent for the maintenance of sanitation and engineering. The 'May I help you' squad looked to efficent public relation and co-ordination with other departments.

The traffic arrangements were very carefully made. All important functions were manned by traffic posts and traffic collars were specially put up and this greatly helped them in their work. One way traffic was declared in many roads. In some places strong barricades were constructed to regulate two way traffic and men were also posted there to inculcate the public about the traffic sense. Vehicular traffic was also regulated in an efficient manner. It was totally stopped within the Town for 3 days from 12—2—68. Temporary Bus stands were

constructed in the outskirts of the town on all the approach roads. The traffic on the approach road was also regulated by diversion of through traffic along the ring roads put up around the town by the Highways department as first suggested by Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range. Essential vehicles were allowed to ply with priority passes.

It was estimated that over 15 lakhs of pilgrims had their holy bath in the tank on the occasion of this festival of festivals. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and other Heads of religious Mutts participated besides many other VIPs. The pilgrims were allowed entry into the tank through the East, South and a portion of North banks and they came out through the West bank. Heavy barricades were put up at the proper places with heavy bandobast to regulate the crowd. Men were sufficiently posted in the tank, steps of the tanks and around the tank to avoid any untoward incident and also to aid the free flow of pilgrims without the least obstruction. Nearly all of the pilgrims proceeded to the river Cauvery which is at a distance of over a kilometre and their pathway through the centre of the Town. This was declared one way and there was heavy police bandobast at places where there was cross traffic. Policemen standing in the centre of the road formed a movable barricade regulating the traffic in this and other roads. After bath in the river the pilgrims were diverted through different exits so as to relieve the congestion in the main roads. The mobile vans fitted with loud speaker equipment moved about issuing appeals for the proper regulation of traffic. Wireless sets were installed at various strategic points and the traffic situation communicated to the Central Control room in the Little Flower High School from where urgent and adequate instructions were issued to ease the situation Moreover mobile wireless units fitted in police vehicles reconnoitered the ring road and the immediate outskirts of the town and the central control room was posted with the position in every place and this helped to solve immediately any problem that arose within a radius of 6 miles around the Town.

The Municipality too had erected a net work of mikes in about 25 places all over the town and the centre of operation was at Gandhi Park. Timely announcements were made through this system as well as the police vans. Lost property, missing children crime warning, maintenance of law and order, immediate removal of stagnation of traffic were all taken care of by these arrangements. 450 children who had strayed away from their parents were restored.

Telephones were installed in all places of police camps for use during the festival and they were used for transmission of information urgently. The radio net work was used in case telephones failed.

On a great occasion of this type such elaborate police bandobast arrangements proved beneficent in the prevention of crimes VVC members were alerted earlier. Informants were also alerted to be on the sharp look out for shady characters at all probable places. A few local B. Cs and a few criminals of Thottiyanayaks were apprehended and dealt with properly by the Crime staff of the Temporary circles and got them convicted in the Special Court set up for this occasion In short the crime was ably controlled and prevention and detection of crimes was high and efficient.

The Public Relations Office was manned by selected intelligent and educated policemen. They worked with the May I Help You' squad at the main approach road leading to the Town, and in the several bus stands and other important places. These men were able to render very useful service to the pilgrims who were new to the place and needed guidance. They maintained a close liaison with the officers of the sister departments and did a lot to help the large influx of pilgrims.

There was a co-ordination system of bandobast between the police, the Home Guards, the Scouts and the Guides and the Sevadal. About 150 Home Guards, 800 Scouts and Guides and

50 Seva Dal joined the Police in their round up duties at various places in the Town. Fire service units and St. Johns Ambulance stood everready and assisted the police in their work.

Detailed arrangements were made to assist the Municipal Engineering, Sanitary, Health, Medical and other authorities in their job of ensuring adequate water supply, sanitation and other conveniences. The medical department extended their hearty co-operation to the public department. A medical officer was always moving in the various police camps and attended on men on sick parades. This was of a very great help and convenience to the policemen on duty.

The railways had made elaborate arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the travelling public and large number of special trains were put on the track. Police did their best in receiving the railway crowd along the one way traffic towards Mahamaham tank and also back to the Railway station on their return.

The Revenue Department at Kumbakonam under the able and efficient leadership of the Assistant Collector, Thiru T. S. Vijayaraghavan, I. A. S., a young and energetic officer was of immense help and assistance to all the branches of police work carried out during Mahamaham and his personality impressed everybody concerned in this town.

The police arrangements should be deemed to be a great success and a model for festivals of this type that drew lakhs and lakhs of pilgrims. The Kumba Mela of Prayag, the Pushkaram of Godavari and like festivals at Puri, Haridwar and Kurukshetra attract millions of people. This Mahamaham at Kumbakonam may be model of service to such large influx of pilgrims in regulation of traffic, prevention of crimes, maintenance of sanitation and in all other ways. The welfare of the policemen was attended to by the local police officers without the least complaints. In turn policemen did their work in good cheer with a smile on their faces and in a spirit of real service. It looked as

if they had imbibed the spirit of pilgrims themselves. This was perhaps the first and unique occasion where the policeman forgot his powers. There was no stern command. Every word that came out of Policeman's lips was gentle, kind and helpful. In fact he proved himself to be as good as, if not better than his London counterpart.

In the end the services of the police were paid the richest chorus of praise by the public.

Thiru F. V. Arul, Inspector-General of Police, Madras was present on the Mahamaham day and was supervising the arrangements from the Watch Tower specially erected on the West bank of Mahamaham. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Thiru S. M. Diaz, had entirely devoted himself for the grand success of the arrangements which he rightly planned and aptly implemented with the able assistance by Thiru A. Subbaroyan, Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur. It is the talk of the town today that though the function was over in one day, it has taken nearly six months with many a sleepless night for the local police officers Thiru S. Ramaratnam, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kumbakonam and Thiru S Sivadasan, Inspector, Kumbakonam Town and his Sub Inspectors who were entrusted with the Mahamaham work to arrange, accomplish and achieve the work assigned to the entire satisfaction of department, the Government and public. The special ministerial staff posted from District Police Office, Thanjavur, to attend the special duty Mahamaham office did very well and they have earned a good appreciation.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been thanked to the extreme by all that there was no shortage of foodgrains, vegetables sugar, milk, drinking water and other essentials throughout the festival period and every pilgrim never failed in their praise to the Government for the supply of such essential commodities in large quantities to the heavy crowd of pilgrims on an occasion like this. This unique Mahamaham will surely serve as a model for such Melas in every part of this Great country.

Taming in Twelve Months

By

R. RAJAMANICKAM, B.A.,
Proby. D. S. P., Thanjavur.

Vellore,
7—8—1968.

My dear friend,

ONLY a week after my joining the Police Training College at Vellore I write this letter to you. And I hope after reading this letter you will excuse my late communication. In this letter I write of not only my experience during the week but a *prolegomena*.

Welcomed by the Principal, I joined the P. T. C. on 1st August. From that day onwards I have become an integral part of the renowned Madras Police Force enjoying the rare privilege of maintaining law and order.

I met the Vice-Principal along with my colleague Thiru Ramalingam and we were directed to meet the Senior Law Instructor, who immediately entrusted to us a small library of law books. Then I met the Head Drill Instructor who gave me a long list of equipment to be bought immediately.

I attended law classes on that day itself. After having sat for 6 years in the college class rooms, again I am here to sit in the law class room for not less than three and a half hours constantly fighting the slumber consequent of morning parade, while there is little scope for giving proxy or to slip away or to gaze vacantly. I can conveniently forget the laws of indifference curves or the Keynesian Theory of Employment but I can ill-afford to forget the Police Departmental Orders or the Criminal Procedure Code. I have to learn them, master them, and above all retain them for at least three decades.

The Fort where the P. T. C is cornered is not exclusively for this institution which is the oldest police training institution in India. Before this the Britishers had not started a separate institution to train the Police even in Britain and the Police had their training along with the Defence forces. One can very easily see how the crowded various District Offices and the Courts pollute the training atmosphere. We very much wish to have the whole Fort for ourselves which will give congenial atmosphere to this institution, but at present it is only crying for a moon.

The two playing-cum-parade grounds maintained here will tempt any man to play either Foot ball or Hockey. Both the campus of P. T. C. and P. R. S. in striking contrast to the other areas of the Fort are kept neat and tidy which gives inference even at the first sight to anyone who visits these institutions about the discipline maintained here.

Our Officers' Mess is one and a half miles away from P. T. C. This Mess is the pride of the Madras Police. Every police officer, whom I met outside Vellore, and who has stayed here enquires about the Mess enthusiastically. It has the preserved atmosphere and any police officer who has stayed here has an affection and pride for his association with the Mess.

The two pencil drawings presenting the childhood of Sir Walter Raleigh and the soldiers mounted on the wild white horses while their mouths crying "Scotland for ever" are the two masterpieces of Art. Any trainee who sees the "Childhood of Sir Walter Raleigh" for the first time will fittingly identify himself with the dreamy eyed child Walter Raleigh. And there is the sword of Hitchook to any member of the force who carries his message with valour, courage and honesty.

When the alarm clock sounded, it was 4 o'clock in the morning. My hand as usual stretched to silence it. No, I cannot do that now, may be, it is difficult for you to believe, but I did get up from the bed at 4 o'clock. Getting up from the bed

at 7 o'clock can only be a dream hereafter. I made a hunt for the water, then had the shave, drank a cup of coffee and rushed to P. T. C. taking a cycle.

Now I am standing along with other officers on the parade ground and here comes the Head Drill Instructor walking stiffly. He checks the turnout, semi-denuded heads and cleanly shaven faces. And the Principal comes, the time is 6 o'clock. The H. D. I. presents the report and the Principal says, "Carry on" and the first day ordeal starts

You will forget whatever worries you have, and even yourself. Like a wizard devoid of any fear the instructor makes us do whatever he wants. You may be tempted even to envy the Principal who is standing there and watching you. But one must realise the fact that standing and watching the parade is not an easy affair. It is more tiresome and tedious than doing the parade itself.

There is no question of rank or any other consideration on the parade ground. While doing parade we have to obey, but it is not difficult to realise the value of it, for, if at all anything is to be learnt at first by a trainee in a disciplined force like police, it is to obey. We shed along with the sweat all our laziness and individuality.

Time is now half past seven and the first ordeal is over. Now I rush to the Mess ravenously with the sweated dress, to come back again to attend the law classes. On Monday I wore my uniform for the first time; I hope you can imagine the thrill in wearing the uniform for the first time.

Here we have got a Tennis court, well maintained with the lowest possible subscription of Rs. 6/- per month. Whenever I see people going with Tennis Rackets, while I am doing parade, I am tempted to run after them.

I have given you first my one week experience. In the next letter I hope to pen you more.

* * * *

Vellore,
23—12—1968.

My dear friend,

I beg you to excuse me for my long silence.

Now I am quite accustomed to this new life. Our Mess has got now twelve members. Three officers have come for the refresher course and to refresh themselves. And many more Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have come to the P. T. C. for the same purpose. Four I. P. S. probationers have also come for four months' training here. They are giving me good company and our mess is more livelier now.

For the past one week we have been enjoying the fun of watching the Refresher course officers doing parade, during our break off. You will certainly laugh heartily if you see some of the officers are not even able to bend to tie up their boots. They resort unavoidably to mutual help, and help each other to tie up their boots. I hope this must provide an obvious caution for the trainees to keep a trim and good physique. And the H. D. I. had a tough time and was puzzled to find suitable belts for some officers. He managed, however, by supplying two belts each to them.

Many senior officers visit our Mess, and we dine with them. The most important aspect of it is to learn etiquette from them. To watch them how august they are and how they conduct themselves before us and other officers is of immensely educative value. And that is why our Principal used to have lunch with us once in a month and we call on him at his residence often.

Every third week of the month we have dinner nights in our Mess. Our Principal, Vice-Principal, Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, and the District Collector are the invitees. As I have already pointed out, this get-together teaches a trainee to mix with the superior officers without any apparent shyness, pretentious modesty and feigned obedience Besides that these functions impart in himself confidence and good behaviour.

The colleges content themselves by merely storing some theories and formulae in the minds of youngmen. Here an officers' training does not stop with doing parade or attending law classes. We are doing orderly officer duty twice a week to train ourselves to supervise, check, correct and suggest various activities of P. T. C. and P. R. S. Every aspect of daily life of mine touches the methodical training given to me.

On December 7th I went to Madras to attend the State Police annual Sports Meet. The enthusiasm and spirit among both participants and various members of the Police Department was in no lesser degree than what we have in colleges. Now-a-days not all colleges have their Sports Meet so colourfully. It was rather a social function among us than a mere sports meet. And above all nobody can fail to notice the orderly and disciplined manner in which the meet was held.

Our Inspector-General gave dinner to us and to the other officials of the Madras State. It was a good opportunity for us to meet all top level officers of not only our department but of other departments also. Our I. G. welcomes us with a hug and fatherly affection at the entrance.

I have no other important thing to mention to you, for the time being.

• • • •

Vellore,
19—6—1969.

My dear friend,

Now I am entering into the last phase of my training. Last week I visited Chemical Examiners' Laboratory, Police Radio Station, State Forensic Science Laboratory and Dog Kennel. These are independent institutions and the opinion given by them are

of high evidenciary value. These institutions should convince the tax payer, how the police now-a-days employ every branch of science in the faculty of detection and in the maintenance of law and order effectively. No branch of human life is untouched by science. We utilise various branches of science which are within our reach to serve the people, better. As a result we have these science labs. Within a short period all the police stations in the Madras State will be connected with wireless communication By visiting these places we acquired not only the practical aspect of these institutions but learnt how to co-operate with these institutions to the best advantage of both.

Only two officers including myself are now staying in the Officers' mess. Even then we face acute water shortage. Our Principal, like Bhagiratha, is now trying to bring water to the Mess, P. R. S., and to the P. T. C. Unceasingly our Principal tried and got a moderate chunk from the Drought Relief Fund. Every day we are anxiously looking down the wells which are dug in our institutions and our Principal does it twice a day. But Vellore like a miser's heart never shows even traces of moisture. I would not be astonished even if we start geological survey instead of water hunting with these wells.

Today I am leaving P. T. C. after a year's training. A year ago, I came here, nothing more than a college student, a raw, post-graduate, who can hardly walk a distance of one mile. Now the one year training has made me not only physically agile but a well-balanced officer. This institution bestowed on me what the curriculum of the academic studies failed to give. How can I fail to thank my Principals, for having imparted all that essential in me for a Police Officer.

To err is human and a Policeman is not a super man. But his errors when weighed against his merits and viewed in connection with his temptations should not deprive him of his right to an honourable place in the estimate of public. Every policeman has the right to say as Lord Clive exclaimed "By God at the moment I stand astonished at my own moderation."

I am sure my active spirit in array of active situation will not be drooped and withered like a plant in an uncongenial air.

After all every man struggles to live. Why should not I struggle to serve ?

Yours lovingly,
R. Rajamanickam.

Tribal Girl of Madhya Pradesh Wins Rifle Shooting Competition !!

A Tribal Girl of Madhya Pradesh participated in the South Zone *Rifle Shooting Competitions held by the Madras Rifle Club and* reached the fourth position in the Full Bore Non-Prohibited Standard Rifle Event. An uneducated Tribal girl learning to use a big rifle of considerable recoil within a short time (and reaching the fourth position in an event where only men compete) created a stir and *earned the appreciation of the Chief Minister. Shri M. Karunanidhi. who distributed the prizes on 23—3—1970.*

The girl. Kumari B. Rampriya, aged 21, was born in the Chatisgarh area of Bilaspur District in Madhya Pradesh and was mainly engaged in grazing cattle and sheep belonging to her father, an ex-serviceman. Chafing at the restrictions to which she was subjected, especially to go to the town to see Hindi pictures, her only interest in life, she migrated to Jagadalpur in the Adivasi area of Bastar along with her brother Since her grand-father was devoured by a tiger, she made a resolve to shoot man-eaters. Bastar was always full of man-eaters but only one person namely Mr. Vinayak agreed to teach her in return for house keeping. Though both Mr. Vinayak and his wife (who were on deputation to the Dandakaranya Project from the Office of the A. G. Madras) were able to secure some reservation of forest Blocks, they could not get the permits for shooting man-eaters. The appeals of this hunter to the Collectors, Commissioners and even game-hunting Minister were of no avail though Government was spending huge sums sending battalions of police to the man-eater areas, with negligible results. The girl therefore, could not get the training in full. The family returned to Madras bringing the girl with them a few months back.

At Madras, the girl found that the advise given by her relatives to her father that Hindi speaking people are likely to be burnt alive was entirely wrong and that the people at Madras are very kind and considerate. So she stayed on even after her sight-seeing was over. Due to the encouragement given by the police she underwent training for a week in rifle shooting with a 22 miniature rifle and got through the tests and was awarded a certificate by the Commissioner, in February 1970. *She was allowed a full membership of the City Civilian Rifle Training Centre run* by the Police Department. Then the Members of the Madras Rifle Club (run privately and possessing costly equipment) pursuaded her to enter the Championship contest. Though she felt that she cannot compete with the veterans, she decided to concentrate on the big bore rifle competition other than .303 Police rifle. *The Special Armed Police not only provided her with the target arrangements but also gave very intensive and valuable training for a week on all the essentials and niceties (which would have taken a year to learn otherwise).* She heroically underwent the ordeal of firing a large number of rounds from a rifle of considerable recoil and managed to reach the fourth position, earning a special prize for her valiant effort.

She attributes her success to the kindness of the Police Department to the encouragement from fellow competitors especially from Defence Services and from outside the State, and to the accuracy of the India made rifle (315 IOF lent by her master) which held its own against many foreign rifles.

All the praise, publicity, press interviews and *Radio interviews* have not affected her in the least and she continues to learn and absorb civilisation. Blessed with a golden voice she sings Hindi film music beautifully. She felt classical dancing difficult to learn and classical music unmelodious until she heard Laxmi Sankar Amjad and Ravi Sankar who visited Madras. Now she is learning Sitar and modern dances.

Chattisgarh being her mother-tongue, she is also trying to learn to read and write Hindi. Still her ambition to shoot

man-eaters will not be easy to fulfil unless State gives her all the facilities. But her ambition to become a singer is perhaps not so difficult to fulfil.

She needs match rifles and rifles from the Indian Ordnance Factories to reach high proficiency in shooting competitions and a lot of guidance and help from people as to how to fulfil her ambitions. Suggestions, gifts and communications may please be addressed to Miss B. Rampriya, 65, Nattumuthu Naicken Street, Teynampet, Madras. 18.

THE RETIRED RECRUIT

By

GEORGE MOSES

S.P., Pondichery, (Retd.)

ON the eve of his retirement his colleagues and assistants arrange a get-together in order to send the retiree out of his office with a farewell dinner and a garland. A seat beside the not-easily approachable boss and a warm handshake from the higher-ups are honours exclusively preserved and reserved for the retiree on such occasions. To a few well-wishers it is a day, when they could exhibit their affection for the retiree and also their talents in extempore farewell speeches. To the most obedient, faithful and duty-conscious servants, it is a day of parting from a kind and sympathetic master. To the recalcitrant subordinates, who also participate in this joyful occasion of getting rid of a hard task-master, it is a day of rejoicing. To the aspirant promotees, it is a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty for endowing the rule-makers with the required wisdom to clear the old muck in time to the dust-bin of retirement. They therefore wish the retiree a bon-retirement with a non-belligerent handshake. To the retiree, it is a day of reminiscence and reckoning.

When he wakes up on the morning of superannuation, the middle-aged retiree is considered completely outside the working world. His spotless and distinguished record of achievement and competency, sharpened by ripe experience are also considered to have retired with him and consigned to the waste paper basket. Behind him are the status emblems of a pensioner, fluttering on the bonnet of his face They are unemployment, need and lack of convenience. He is honoured with an automatic prefix to his designation, which is also quite often suffixed within brackets at the tail end of his designation to be printed and flaunted in his visiting cards, wedding invitations and

painted on name boards hung outside his house. It is the inevitable word 'Retired" which dogs him wherever he goes, to clubs, dinners, receptions, market places and wherever he is introduced. It assails him to his right, to his left, from the front and the rear. His holidays will be denuded of their lure as the summit of earthly felicity but treated as an every day occurrence of featureless unromantic repetition.

Catapulted thus into the abyss of retirement, he has to rig himself to new standards of financial, emotional and environmental adjustments. Shorn of the paraphernalia of the liveried servants, a telephone at the office, a telphone at the residence, an automobile provided by the employer, a rent-free residence, the ceiling fan and the calling bell, the retiree helplessly clutches a walking stick for his support, the pension for his succour, an easy-chair for rest and another superannuated friend for his company to relieve him of the monotony of the eternal holidays and enable him to re-live and rejoice in the reminiscences of his past glory and cast castigating remarks at the older people still in office, who pass past him in their cars. The plight of a middle-aged retiree thrown out of job by the rigid rules of retirement even while he is quite hale and health is therefore one of the paradoxes of our times.

There is yet a silver-lining to this dark picture. Retirement should not be a terrifying experience, but a quickening of one's spirits for fresher and newer avenues that make him distinguish himself with refilled energy in enlightened avocations. It should be considered an occasion for the marshalling of his accumulated wisdom, a facility for a rediscovery of his latent talents and an opportunity to encompass his surroundings with acts of everlasting love and activity, unfettered by the rigidity of prescribed rules and regulations, which bound him and confined him all these days within a circumscribed pale of activity. It is a day of rejuvenation.

Ability is ageless. It knows no retirement The figures of Salazar, Eisenhover, Mossedeque, Golda Mayers and many

other pet sons of history are silhouetted before us to exemplify this. Grandma Moses became renowned in painting at her grand old age of eighty. Goethe completed Faust at eighty-two. Titian painted his masterpiece at ninety-eight. Toscanin conducted orchestras at eighty-seven. Edison was busy in his laboratory at eighty-three. Retirement should not therefore be considered a day of withdrawal or retreat, but welcomed as a day of rejuvenation and recruitment into fresher avocations. One cannot withdraw or retreat, when his nerves are strong, his calf and torso muscles agile, his brain sharp and productive and perhaps his pen, that lived the major portion of its life all the twenty four hours of the day with his official duties is eagerly waiting for greater literary activity.

Let not the fruits of one's experience get putrified, retired and wasted but verified and tasted by the world outside the restricted pale of his till-now-held office,

NOTES ON RECENT CASES

I

By

S. ARUMUGHAM, B.COM., B.L.,
Legal Adviser to the Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, C.I.D , Madras.

(High Court of Punjab and Haryana)	... Dial Singh Narain Singh —Petitioner
S. S. Sandhawalia, J.	*Vs.*
4th February 1969	... Rajpal Jagan Nath & Others —Respondents.

Evidence Act (1872), Section. 7—Tape recording—Mode of proof and admissibility of - Fresh tape recording for comparison of earlier recorded voice is admissible.

As early as 1956, Bhandari C. J. in Rupchand Vs. Mahabir Prasad, A. I. R. 1956 Punjab 173, had categorically laid down that a tape recording was clearly admissible.

In Pratab Singh Vs. State of Punjab, A. I. R. 1964 S. C. 72 the learned Judges of the Supreme Court relied heavily on the tape-recording which had been put on the record by the petitioner. In this case their lordships had expressly adverted to the admissibility and the evidentiary value of the tape recorded talk.

A clear and unequivocal enunciation of the law is made by the court of criminal appeal in Rex Vs. Maqsud Ali and Ashiq Hussain, (1965) 2 All ER 461 in the following terms:

"We think that the time has come when this court should state its views of the law on a matter which is likely to be increasingly raised as time passes. For many years now photographs have been admissible in evidence on proof that they are relevant

to the issues involved in the case and that the prints as seen represent situations that have been reproduced by means of mechanical and chemical devices. Evidence of things seen through telescopes or binoculars which otherwise could not be picked up, by the naked eye have been admitted, and now there are devices for picking up, transmitting, and recording, conversations. We can see no difference in principle as between tape recording and a photograph. In saying this we must not be taken as saying that such recordings are admissible whatever the circumstances, but it does appear to this Court wrong to deny to the law of evidence advantages to be gained by new techniques and devices, provided the accuracy of the recording can be proved and the voices recorded properly identified; provided also that the evidence is relevant and otherwise admissible, we are satisfied that a tape-recording is admissible in evidence. Such evidence should always be regarded with some caution and assessed in the light of all the circumstances of each case. There can be no question of laying down any exhaustive set of rules by which the admissibility of such evidence should be judged".

In Yusafali Esmail Nagree Vs. State of Maharashtra, A. I R. 1968 S C. 147. the learned Judges of the Supreme Court have observed as follows.

"The process of tape-recording offers an accurate method of storing and later reproducing sounds. The imprint on the magnetic tape is the direct effect of the relevant sounds. Like a photograph of a relevant incident, a contemporaneous tape-record of a relevant conversation is a relevant fact and is admissible under Sec. 7 of the Indian Evidence Act".

In Yusufali Esmail Nagree's case, (A. I. R 1968 SC 147) it was further observed that "If a statement is relevant an accurate tape record of the statement is also relevant and admissible. The time and place and accuracy of the recording must be proved by a competent witness and the voices must be properly identified".

Following the above rulings, it was held in the present case that a contemporaneous tape-record of a relevant conversation is a relevant fact and is admissible under Section 7 of the Evidence Act. The manner and mode of its proof and the use thereof in a trial is a matter of detail and it can be used for the purpose of confronting a witness with his earlier tape-recorded statements. It may also be legitimately used for the purpose of shaking the credit of a witness.

For a use of an earlier tape-recorded statement, the identification of the taped voices is a crucial matter and indeed such proper identification is the *sine qua non* for the use of the earlier tape recording. Where the voice is denied by the alleged maker thereof, a comparison of the same becomes inevitable and the proper identification of voices must be proved by a competent witness. The recording, of the voice of a witness for the purpose of comparison with and identification of his earlier recorded voice can, therefore, be allowed by the Court and such comparison is neither expressly nor impliedly prohibited under any statute."

II

By

P. N. VENKATARAMANI, B A , B.T.,
D. S P., Research Centre, Madras.

Judgment in S. C. No. 13 of 1969 of the Court of Sessions, Dharmapuri Division at Kirshnagiri in Hosur Police Station Cr. No 6 of 1969, section 302 I. P. c.

This is the case of a husband beating his wife to death suspecting her fidelity.

Briefly stated, the facts of the case are that the accused, a peon in the Deputy Commercial Tax Office, Hosur, beat his wife several times with a stick on 7—1—69 morning and rushed her

to the hospital, where she succumbed the next day morning. As the prosecution could not establish the intention of the accused to cause the death of his wife and there were no eye-witnesses to the occurrence, the accused was acquitted of the charge.

Failure (1) on the part of the Investigating Officer to treat the earliest information (intimation from the hospital) as the F. I. R. and (2) to explain the delay in arresting the accused.

On receipt of an intimation from the hospital, the Investigating Officer (H. C.) went to the hospital on 7—1—69 itself and finding the deceased unconscious and none there to give him any information about the occurrence, he simply returned to the Station and was satisfied with making an entry in the G. D. without registering a case. Instead, he treated P5 (confessional statement of the accused given to him at the Station on 8—1—69 at 7 a. m) as the F. I R. and registered a case thereafter. The Inspector of Police took up investigation. Further, though the accused surrendered and gave a confessional statement at the police station at 7 a.m., he was arrested at 11 30 a.m. only after the inquest was over. The Investigating Officer did not give any explanation for this delay.

Para 9 of the judgment deals with these two lapses in great detail :—

"Exhibit P5 is a written and signed confession by the accused The evidence of P. W. 11 is that at about 7 a. m. on 8—1—1969 the accused approached him and made a confessional report and that on his asking the accused to give it in writing the accused gave Exhibit P5 report. The accused admits his signature in Exhibit P5. But he would say that his signature was obtained in a paper at the hospital and that he did not give any written statement. Accepting for a moment that this written confessional statement was given by the accused without any threat or inducement it will have to be seen how far it is relevant. Soon after Jayalakshmi was admitted into the hospital, the Doctor sent Exhibit P2 intimation. A clear reading

of this intimation indicates that the Doctor suspected assault. On receipt of this intimation P. W. 11 without registering a case rushes to the hospital. Being unable to gather any further information he returns to the station-house and makes an entry in the General Diary. This intimation has not been treated as first information report. But on receipt of Exhibit P5 he has registered Crime No. 6 of 1969. Exhibit P5 has, therefore, been treated as first information report In Nisar Ali Vs. State of U. P. (A. I. R. 1957 Supreme Court 366) the question came up as to whether the first information report is substantive piece of evidence and whether it can be used to corroborate the statement of the maker under section 157 of the Evidence Act where the maker himself becomes an accused. It was held that a first information report is not a substantive piece of evidence, that it can only be used to corroborate the statement of the maker under section 157 of the Evidence Act or contradict it under section 145 of that Act and that it cannot be used as evidence against the maker at the trial if he himself becomes an accused, nor to corroborate or contradict other witnesses. This has been followed in Aghnoo Nagesiz Vs. Bihar State (1966 I. Criminal Law Journal 100). It has further been observed in this later decision that if the first information is given by the accused himself, the act of his giving the information alone becomes relevant under section 8 of the Evidence Act, that if the information is a non-confessional statement it becomes admissible against him (the accused) as an admission under section 21 of the Evidence Act and that a confessional first information report to the Police Officer cannot be used against the accused in view of Section 25 of the Evidence Act. Section 25 of the Evidence Act reads: "that no confession made to a Police Officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence". The question is whether the provisions of this section are attracted if a confessional statement is made before arrest. If such statements are to be accepted and used against the accused it will amount to reading the section as if it runs that no confession made to a Police Officer investigating a case shall be proved against an accused. But the wording of the section does not give rise to such an interpretation.

Though the statute is to be read and interpreted with all grammatical meanings and variations it will be illegal to import words into it which are not there. I therefore hold that this confessional statement is not admissible in evidence excepting to the extent it comes under the purview of Section 27 of the Evidence Act. Even to that extent this confession cannot be relied or acted upon. I am compelled to make the above observation as the attempt of the prosecution was to establish that though the confessional statement was given at 7 a.m., on 8—1—69 the accused was arrested only at 11.30 a m. after the inquest was over. As to why the accused was not arrested at the earliest possible opportunity even when Exhibit P5 statement was given does not stand explained. It only indicates that the officers responsible for maintaining law and order have not discharged their duties properly and as is expected of them".

III

By

P. VARADACHARY, B.A., B.L.,
A.P.P. cum L.I., P.T.C., Vellore.

AND

N. SESHADRI, B.COM., B.L.,
A.P.P. cum L.I., P.T.C., Vellore.

Abdul Razak Murtaza Dafadar Vs. State of Maharashtra 1969 Law weekly (Crl.) Sh. Notes Page 29 (Supreme Court).

IT was contended on behalf of the appellant in this case that the Court ought not to have relied upon the evidence of dog tracking and such evidence was not admissible in order to prove the guilt of the accused.

The Supreme Court after discussing the evidence of tracker dogs held "There are three objections which are usually advanced against the reception of such evidence First, since it is manifest that the dog cannot go into the box and give his evidence on

oath and consequently submit himself to cross examination, the dog's human companion must go into the box and report the dog's evidence and this is clearly hearsay. Secondly, there is a feeling that in criminal cases the life and liberty of a human being should not be dependent on canine inferences. And thirdly, it is suggested that even if such evidence is strictly admissible under the rules of evidence, it should be excluded because it is likely to have a dramatic impact on the jury out of proportion to its value.

It was argued in the case—R. V. Montgomery 1866; N 1 160 that the tracker dog's evidence could be likened to the type of evidence accepted from scientific experts describing chemical reactions, blood tests and the actions of bacilli. The comparison does not however appear to be sound, because the behaviour of chemicals, blood corpuscles and bacilli contains no element of conscious volition or deliberate choice But, dogs are intelligent animals with many thought processes similar to the thought processes of human beings and wherever you have thought processes there is always the risk of error, deception and even self-deception. For these reasons we are of opinion that in the present state of scientific knowledge, evidence of dog tracking, even admissible, is not ordinarily of much weight."

In re Sheik Abubaker and another: Petitioners accused. 1969 Cr. Law Journal 824 (Vol. 75 CN 235)

Facts:

The Inspector of Police, Tiruchirapalli Town, on information raided the house bearing No. 24, Bharathi Street in East Bouleward Road, Trichi, at 4-30 P. M. in the presence of witnesses and found petitioners in possession of a trunk box containing cash of Rs 27,000 in currency and another plastic bag containing cash of Rs. 22,750 in currency and some clothes The petitioners' account books did not show as to how they happened to have such large amounts with them. The Inspector of Police seized the cash under a house search list and subsequently laid a charge sheet against the accused under Sec. 65 of

the Madras City Police Act. The accused were convicted under Sec. 65 of the Madras City Police Act and each of them was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and further a sum of Rs. 49,750 alleged to have been seized from them was confiscated. On appeal, the learned District Magistrate, Tiruchirapalli confirmed the conviction and sentence. The petitioners took the matter in revision to High Court challenging the conviction.

Held:

As per Justice Krishnaswamy Reddy, the prosecution to sustain a conviction under Sec. 65 of the Madras City Police Act must prove that there is reason to believe property in possession of a person to be stolen property or property fradulently obtained before such a person is called upon to account for such possession. If a person is unable to account for the possession of the property that circumstance alone cannot be taken for believing that it is stolen property or property by fraudulent means. Mere possession of property for which a person is unable to account for, will not be sufficient to sustain a conviction under Sec. 65 of the Madras City Police Act unless it is also established that there is reason to believe that such property was stolen property or property obtained by fraudulent means.

State of Kerala Vs. Kundumkara Govindan and another. 1969 Criminal Law Journal 819

Facts:

The case against the accused is that they committed rape on Narayani aged fourteen on 25th June 1966 at about 5-30 P. M. one after the other at the house of Kannan Nair. The case was that Narayani, a dhobi girl, took washed clothes to the house of Kannan Nair while Govindan was also present. Both of them took the girl forcibly inside the house and laid her down and committed rape on her one after the other. The victim returned home weeping but did not disclose the incident to her mother. She became unwell and after persistent interrogation the girl ultimately disclosed the incident on 27th June. Subsequently, the mother gave a complaint to the Police. The Assistant Sessions Judge acquitted the accused giving them the benefit of

doubt, on the ground that the evidence of the prosecution in a rape case could not be believed unless it was corroborated in material particulars. The Assistant Sessions Judge also said that the victim had no case at this stage of the complaint that there was penetration and that the case of penetration was an after-thought. The State had filed appeal against the acquittal of the accused.

Held:

As per Justice Raghavan the judgment of the Assistant Sessions Judge is grievously erroneous. Held that there is no rule of law or practice which makes it obligatory that the evidence of the prosecution should be corroborated before a conviction for rape could be entered. The only rule that demands corroboration in such a case is a rule of prudence, and even this rule of prudence hardens into a rule only because decided cases had a tendency to treat the victim of a rape (of any sexual or unnatural offence for that matter) as an accomplice which in several cases the victim is not. And what the rule of prudence requires is that this should be present to the mind of the judge. If in the circumstances of a particular case, Judge thinks that he can dispense with corroboration and the un-corroborated testimony of the victim can be safely believed, even this rule of prudence may be dispensed with. And merely for the reason that there is no corroboration for the evidence of the victim of an outrageous act, such evidence should not be rejected if it appears from the circumstances that the victim is speaking the truth.

Held further that even if the girl was not 'modest' and was willing party or even if she incited the accused to have sexual intercourse with her, the position would not have changed; the act would still have been an offence because the girl was only fourteen.

In the course of the judgment Justice Raghavan observed that "even if I am to hold that there was no penetration into the vagina and the sexual acts were committed only between the thighs, I do not think that the respondent can escape conviction

under Sec. 377 of the Indian Penal Code. The counsel of the respondents contends (in this argument the Public Prosecutor also supports him!) that sexual act between the thighs is not intercourse. The argument is that for intercourse there must be encirclement of the male organ by the organ visited; and that in the case of sexual act between the thighs there is no possibility of penetration.

Held that the word intercourse means sexual connection. It may be defined as mutual frequent action by members of independent organization.

By a metaphor the word intercourse like the word commerce is applied to the relation of sexes. Here also there is temporary visitation of one organism by a member of the other organization for a certain clearly defined and limited object. The primary object of the visiting organization is to obtain euphoria by means of a detent of the nerves consequent on the sexual crisis. But there is no intercourse unless the visiting member is enveloped atleast partially by the visited organisms for intercourse connotes reciprocity.

In intercourse between the thighs, the visiting male organ is enveloped atleast partially by the organism visited, the thighs; the thighs are kept together and tight.

The word 'penetrate' means in the Concise Oxford Dictionary find access into or through, pass through. When the male organ is inserted between the thighs kept together and tight there is penetration to constitute unnatural offence.

Held further that the act of committing intercourse between the thighs is carnal intercourse against the order of nature. Therefore, committing intercourse by inserting male organ between the thighs of another is unnatural offence.

In the result the orders of the acquittal were set aside and the accused were convicted.

Crime Statement for the Quarter Ending 31-12-1969

Serial No.	Name of District	Area in K. Ms.	Population	Total number of crimes	Offences relating to currency and Bank notes	Offences relating to Coins	Murder	Kidnapping	Dacoity and preparation and assembly of dacoity	Robbery	House breakings	Thefts	Criminal assault	Total number of juveniles concerned	Policemen per 10,000 of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Madras City	126.00	19,71,000	2,406	7	—	3	14	—	—	16	1,087	40	—	2 6
2	Govt Rly. Police, Tiruchy	—	—	557	3	—	—	—	1	1	6	127	—	8	—
3	Tiruchirapalli	14,093.30	31,90,078	1,112	4	—	13	6	1	3	183	361	—	—	—
4	Thanjavur	5,987.20	32,45,927	—	4	—	7	—	—	1	192	328	—	32	9
5	South Arcot	6,722.40	27,76,767	673	—	—	9	3	—	2	145	317	50	17	6
6	Chingleput East	1,749 00	8,07,427	2,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	612	20	12	8.7
7	Chingleput West	1,627.00	9,95,985	476	—	—	4	1	2	3	163	308	—	78	7
8	North Arcot	7,446.40	31,41,193	680	1	—	20	—	—	1	245	413	—	24	7.2
9	Salem	5,333 00	24,71,857	418	—	—	21	5	—	—	142	276	72	20	!
10	Coimbatore	9,638 00	25,41,401	1,235	3	—	31	5	1	3	283	529	—	40	5
11	Madurai Urban	1,913.40	14,65,587	1,327	—	—	5	—	—	3	35	310	49	6	12
12	Madurai North	—	—	504	—	—	4	1	1	5	69	267	—	—	—
13	Ramanathapuram	31,046 00	23,09,938	305	4	—	17	5	—	5	60	223	32	10	—
14	Tirunelveli	11,297 28	27,29,469	471	5	—	20	6	3	12	112	245	6	68	9
15	Kanyakumari	1,033.00	9,97,000	193	5	—	7	—	—	—	21	47	22	3	—
16	Nilgiris	1,757.02	2,79,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	85	—	—	—
17	Dharmapuri	5,948.10	13,32,251	254	—	—	4	—	—	1	116	137	1	6	5

மகிழ்ச்சியின் உச்சம்

கவர்னர் ஜாடி பீடி

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ரிப்பேர் செய்வதற்கும்

நம்பிக்கையான

இடம்

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